TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. BIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR,

oline and Georgia, in the Convention of ness?"-N. Y. Eve. Post. 1787, for forming the United States Constitution, that the slave trade was tolerated for twenty years, from the adoption of the constitution until the year 1808. We can hardly bring ourselves to credit the record of the facts, that a traffic which is now deted States, and punishable with death, (chap. States, the charter of our liberties, and continued to deface it for twenty years. Thus traffic which, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, was denounced as a "piratical war against human naof life and liberty," in the persons of a distant and unoffending people, and done "to keep open a market where MEN should be ple.

catalogue of grievances contained in the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, not from any love of the King, but from a disposition to compromise

Maryland, although from a slave State, delution, and dishonorable to the American cally precarious. character, to have such a feature in the Con-

Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, declared that if he and his colleagues were to dangerous to the stability of the Union. sign the Constitution prohibiting the slave trade, it would not secure the consent of Georgia cannot do without slaves.

Mr. Rutledge said, if the Convention thinks these States "will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain."

Col. Mason, an uncompromising friend of freedom from Virginia, said, "this internal traffic originated in the avarice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. The present question concerns, not the importing States alone, but the whole Union. Maryland and Virginia, he said, had already prohibited the importation of slaves expressly. North Carolina had done the same in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import .-The western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands; and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got hrough South Carolina and Georgia. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures .-The poor despise labor when performed by

effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the transportation through unimproved roads." | paddles, or any propellers whatever.' next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Prov-He held it essential in every point of view,

tion ought to be left to the national government, not to the States particularly interested. He could not believe that the south ern States would refuse to confederate on the account apprehended."-Madison papers, vol. 3, p. 1390-1-2.

that "no tax or duty should be laid on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to ad- we are bound to theirs. mit; nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited.'

The section was finally referred to a com-

for twenty years.

Carolina and Georgia." western people for slaves to improve their nent we inhabit

gress, prohibiting slavery in all territory ernment; and an act was passed for the in which is now free, what is to prevent a traffic provement of the James river, during his atin slaves from the southern ports around tendance at the seat of government in Rich-Cape Horn to California, as cruel to the mond. He contemplated that Congress

chains are riveted according to the ordinan. sale. But the works within the bounds of ces of the Model Republic, and by those the then existing States, he contemplated, who profess the self-evident truth "that all would be accomplished under acts of the men are created equal," and endowed by State legislatures. He detailed to the Gov. It was owing in a great degree to the their creator with the inalienable rights of ernor the measures which, in his judgment threatening attitude assumed by South Car- "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi- would be adopted by the States of New

From the New York Evening Post.

Canals and Railrords-Their Influence in

thirteen States was established, the princi- we open to it, the closer we bind that riclared to be piracy by the laws of the Uni. pal portion of the territory beyond the Al. sing world-for indeed it may be so called, legheny mountains, and embraced within o our interests, and the greater strength 113, sec. 4, 1820, Laws U. S.) was en. the limits of the Treaty of 1783, was a shall we acquire by it." grafted on the Constitution of the United wilderness. But enough was known of After visiting the States of New York the extent of this territory, the fertility of and Pennsylvania, Gen. Washington "exits soil, and the facilities of water commu- pressed unequivocally the opinion. that the tolerating, by a constitutional provision, a nication by its lakes and rivers, to satisfy freedom and established the Union, that be found elsewhere," for the rich and in- under French domination is by the correspondent this wilderness would, in a few years, be creasing commerce of the west. ture itself, violating its most sacred rights changed into five new States, surpassing which constitute the strength of a free peo-

There were those, even before the pur-This denunciation against the King of chase of Louisiana, who apprehended that an extent of territory, the Union might fall to pieces from its own weight.

in the farewell address of Washington, after an exhortation to the north and the and yield to the slave interest. Many of south, the east and the west, to frown upon those who were in the Congress of 1776, all attempts to alienate one portion of the were also in the Convention. And it is al. Union from the rest, the following seems most incredible, that those able patriots, specially added for the region referred to. who refused to compromise their own free. viz: "The west derives from the east sup. which he believes he has made; by which a dom, and stood out boldly on the platform plies requisite to its growth and comfort; convenient, inexpensive, and highly effectdom, and stood out boldly on the platform of "Liberty or Death," should be ready to and what is perhaps of still greater consemake concessions in regard to the "sacred quence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure xyloidine, or gun-cotton. He crowns this rights of life and liberty, of a distant and enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for discovery by another, which he declares he unoffending people," and to give a consti- its own productions to the weight, influence, tutional endorsement of the slave trade for and future maritime strength of the Atlantic dering the first efficacious-nothing less twenty years. And this too, after a full side of the Union, directed by an indissolu. than a miraculous principle by which rapid ble community of interests, as one nation.

Any other tenure by which the west can propulsion. This is his account: "I have discussion, and exposition of this execrable ble community of interests, as one nation, locomotion is obtained without any sort of rived from its own separate strength, or clared in the Convention, that it "was in- from an apostate and unnatural connexion roads by xyloidine, on the following plan. consistent with the principles of the Revo. with any foreign power, must be intrinsi. Small quantities of xyloidine, are exploded

us, intelligent, and prosperous population, prompt to defend themselves and their counmy against the assaults of the British and

The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a they looked down the Mississippi; and they country. They produce the most pernicious looked that way for no other reason than mon roads, will be now effected without means of coming to us but by a long land without either of the above means, sails, or

It was reserved for the State of New York, on its own resources, after soliciting idence punishes national sins by national the co-operation of other States and the calamities. He lamented that some of our Union, and being denied, to accomplish the eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, great work of furnishing the western peoembarked in this nefarious traffic. As to ple with a safer and better channel to marthe States being in the possession of the ket, than was afforded by their British per cent. The average speed of the pasright to import, this was the case with many neighbors. The system of canals, which other rights, now to be properly given up. commenced about twenty five years since, and the more recent improvements by railthat the general government should have roads, are producing all the beneficial repower to prevent the increase of slavery." sults which Gen. Washington anticipated. "Mr. Dickinson considered it as inad- "by applying the cement of interest, to missible, on every principle of honor and bind all parts of the Union together." The safety, that the importation of slaves should constant intercourse between the people of be authorised to the States by the Constitu- the west and our own, through the canals tion. The true question was, whether the and railroads, creates and keeps up a comnational happiness would be promoted or munity of interest, and begets a kindly feelimpeded by the importation; and this ques. ing, which will not yield to any efforts to

Whilst we are grant the other the people of as noin twenty to twenty five millions of doilars annually for the products of their industry, and are receiving from them an equal sum for merchandise, tolls, and transportation; we not only "bind that rising world to our interests," according to the desire expressed by Gen. Washington, but

Mr. Fulton, in 1808, writes as follows, in answer to a circular on internal improvements from Mr. Gallatin: "Numerous mittee, and the matter was compromised by have been the speculations on the duration allowing the "infernal traffic" to continue of our Union, and intrigues have been practised to sever the western from the eastern States. The opinion endeavored to be in-Mason, which shows the great importance culcated was, that the inhabitants beyond of adopting the ordinance of 1787, at the the mountains were cut off from the market time it was done. He says-"the western of the Atlantic States; and being remote people are already calling out for slaves for from the seat of government, they would their new lands; and will fill that country not enjoy their portion of advantages arising with slaves, if they can be got through South from the Union, and that sooner or later they must separate, and govern themselves." The ordinance prohibiting slavery in the "What stronger bonds of union can be interritory northwest of the Ohio, passed Con. vented, than those which enable each indigress on the 13th July, 1787, whilst the Convention for framing a Constitution for dustry, twelve hundred miles for sixty cents the United States was in session. If the the hundred weight. Here then is a certain doctrine of non-intervention had prevailed method of securing the union of the States, in the Congress of 1787, the calls of the and of rendering it as lasting as the conti-

new lands, would have been responded to It is worthy of special notice, that Gen. Washington, in carrying out his favorite plan of opening communications between the Atlantic portion of the Union and the territory northwest of the Ohio, instead of having secured to its inhabitants that freedom and prosperity which they now enjoy.

Washington, in carrying out his favorite plan of opening communications between the Atlantic portion of the Union and the territory north and west of the Allegheny mountains, for the purpose of binding in closer bonds the different sections of the proceedings of that body.

oppressed, as the African slave trade? Will would aid in carrying out the connexion the hardships of the voyage to those persons from the Ohio to the great lakes, to enhance be mitigated by the reflection that their the value of the public lands offered for York and Pennsylvania, "for acquiring a monopoly of the western commerce," adding at the same time, that he was not "for liscouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the western country When the confederation of the original to its seaports. The more communications

rivore of Virginia afforded a more convenithe sagacious minds which had achieved ent, and a more direct course, than could

many of the old ones in all the elements commencing the work in 1784, under such Great Britain, was erased from the long by multiplying States, and covering so great taken such strong hold of the mind of

COUNT DE WERDINSKY has communicated to the Mining Journal a discovery made in the course of experiments for renlocomotive, to be worked on the common successively into a copper recipient of a The purchase of Louisiana was strenuously opposed, particularly at the east, as an acquisition hostile to their interests and metal. Each separate explosion is adequate to produce, by means of double cylinders, Instead of witnessing any of the direful a complete revolution of the crank. The consequences anticipated at the period re. object of the copper recipient is merely to their constituents. "South Carolina and ferred to, there grew up in the territory allow the intense gases thrown into it room northwest of the Ohio, five States, of gigan. enough to expand, and thus to change their ic proportions, teeming with an industri- percussive intensity into a more gentle dynamic power, without in any way losing as ready to discard the proposition of Burr, any of the quantity of that power. I can, for a western confederacy, as they were therefore, let out from that copper recipient as much of the gases, through a stop-cock, as would produce a pressure or from thirty Indians in the war of 1812, and to answer to sixty, or one hundred and twenty pounds the call of their country in the more recent upon the square inch of the piston; moreconflict with Mexico. Instead of weaken, over, by the very heat accumulated in the ing the confederacy, the addition of these metal of the recipient, the gases are kept States has added immensely to its strength, up to their original strength; so that, the In a letter to the Governor of Virginia, longer the engine continues to work, the after the peace, Gen. Washington, who had greater the comparative economy of xyloivisited this State as far as Oswego, says- dine, on account of the heat of the recipi-"I need not press the necessity of applying ent and of the machinery, which serve to the cement of interest to bind all parts of keep up great expansion, and consequently the Union together by indissoludle bonds, great power in the gases. . My experiments especially of binding that part of it which with a steam engine of about two and a lies immediately west of us, to the middle half horse power, on the above principle, States." "The western settlers, I speak answered admirably; but while these expernow from my own observations, stands, as iments were going on I made a further disit were, upon a pivot. The touch of a covery, and this last one is verging almost feather would turn them any way. Until the on a miracle. The most prominent features france in the following autobecause they could glide gently down the engines, steam, fire, water, magnetism, air, which is due to you in the event—congratulations not for the blood which has been thed, for that my stream; and because they have no other or animal power, and propelling of ships

> length of 1,047 miles, of which 217 miles are provided with a double track. The av-23.13 miles, and of the freight trains 12.35 miles per hour. In New York the average speed of the passenger trains has not exceeded 13 miles per hour, but is fast in-

In New York there are 982 miles of railroad, average dividends 3 1.2 per cent. in 1848, showing these works in New York to be vastly less profitable than in Massachusetts. But the roads, many of them are being relaid with and wall, and

their Vermont and New Hampshire, there are about 500 miles of railroad finished and

In Connecticut, there are 410 miles of railroad. The average dividend last year was only about 2 per cent.

The number of miles of finished railroad throughout the Union is 6,500, and about as much more in progress, at an average cost of \$30,000 per mile.

In England there are 4,500 miles railroad, completed at an average cost of \$150,000 per mile, all of it with a double track. The gross receipts of the English railroads in 1848 were \$52,000,000; the nett income or dividend 4 1.4 per cent.

to get such additional rectuits as they desire.

If a positive law is not passed by Con- Union, addressed himself to the State gov- BOMAN APPARES-PULL PARTICULARS. The French in Rome.

and illity and protect your persons and your pro-rty. Inhabitants of Rome! you want order, I ill guarantee it to you. Those who intend to pro-

The Pope, on receiving the keys of the Portese and San Pancrazio gates of Rome, named a commission that was to proceed to the Eternal City o arrange, with MM. de Corcelles and an Australia

to arrange, with MM. de Corcelles and an Austrian agent, the mode of his return to Rome. The French, Belgian and Spanish Ministers have gone also to Rome for the same purpose.

The Constituent Assembly of Rome has been dissolved by force by the French. The Reptesentatives had protested, and declared that the sitting was prorogued to an indefinite day.

The Constitutionale Romano, which had suspended its publication, has reappeared. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, accompanied by two secretaries, visited, on the 8th, all the public prisones.

All the wounded had been removed from the Pope's palace, and a commission, composed of three cardinals, was expected, to regulate with Gen. Oudingt the restoration of the Pontifical Government.

tend to the rule of the Roman States—the Sovereign Pontiff. What can be the meaning of this?

It is said that the number of troops who have recognized the "French military authority" is by

The following is the protest of the Munipality o of Gen. Oudinot stating that the Municipality had promised to act in concert with the French army It will not be attended with any serious conse still it shows that some public spirit is left, and that all public bodies are not in the hands of the French Government. The documentis as follows:

S. P. Q. R. the measures published up to the present hour.—
They remain, however, at their posts, solely with the intention of not abandoning their fellow citizens at this particular time. They will do so as long as it is possible to treat, in a seitable manner the insuricipal interests, and to watch over them as justice for you, and in every manner try to dimin-

ish your suffering.

Romans, at this hour you are called on to display your great qualities; exercise them in the hop hat more fortunate moments are at hand.

7. STURDINETTI, Senator, G. LUNATI, T. GALRO-

At the Capitol, July 6.

The peace of the city is preserved, though many means of annoying the French troops are remainded.

The foreign free corps all disbanded, which enables

portunity to express to you my sentiments of property of the land of property and the sentiments of property that I continue

ternal affection, and the account that a contain

for us and for the Apostolic See, in concert with the illustrious French nation, have manifested themselves in a particular manner under the detions. We therefore accept, with gretitude, the duty which you wish to perform toward us at this time, and we thank you for consoling our sufferings and our afflictions by the expression of the religious feeling which animates you in such a high degree. Confiding in the Almighty, who wounds and heals—who, while permitting these adversities, would not shake the faith, but only put to the proof, we have never ceased, day and night, humbly to implore His divine assistance: night, humbly to implore His divine assistance; but we fear that he will one day punish, by some

C. H. Williams, Whig

mar dil

office under Gregory XVI.

The strangers at Rome during the niege may be thus classified: Poles, 200; French, 50; Spaniar Germana, and other foreigners, 100; Italians, in Romans, 3,000. The rest were all Romans. Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escar good from the French Division, who were put to on a false scent, and he is now on the mountain of the Arbruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores.

rivers of Virginia afforded a more convenient, and a more direct course, then could
be found elsewhere," for the rich and increasing commerce of the west.

With these advantages, and a law for
commencing the work in 1784, under such
favorable auspices, what has paralysed the
efforts of Virginia, and prevented her accomplishing the great project for strengthening and cementing the Union, which had
taken such strong hold of the mind of
Washington, from 1784 to the present
time?

If the statistics of Ellwood Fisher are to
be relied upon, it was not for want of pecuniary means. We pause for a reply.

Golonel Niel, chief of the staf of gen. Valliant
was received at Gaela by the Pope. The joy and
satisfaction of the Holy Father on learning the
was received at Gaela by the Pope. The joy and
satisfaction of the Holy Father of Rome
was received at Gaela by the Pope. The joy and
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was received at Gaela by the Pope. The Joy and
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was received at Gaela by the Pope. The Joy and
satisfaction of the Holy Father of Rome
was received at Gaela by the Pope. Th recognized the "French military authority" is by no means so great as has been represented by General Oudinot, and that fully one-half of those in the service of the Republic have refused to serve any longer.

The aspect of Rome is now more dreary and joyless than it was at any time even of the slege.— The shops have been generally closed nince the beginning of the week, and are even now only partially open. It is a strange sight to see the troops, who but yesterday fought so obstinately straight french, and all his officers, may, I would it might be told to every soldier, that my gratitude is unbounded. My prayers for the prosperity of your country shall be more fervent; as to my affection for the French, it would be easile) if it were possible. I should be happy, colonel, to give you personally a proof of my especial esteem. The colonel answered that he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to he would be happy if his Holiness would be happy if his Ho 'here is for your pious wife; and here is something tor the brave soldier.' The Pope, saying these

I have certain intelligence from Gaeta to-day will take care that he may be received as supreme

very remote ancestors. The following is a con-

The grounds of Lord Koden (Tollymore park) had been appointed as the rendezvous of the sur-tounding Orangemen, and one body was to pass a noted place called 'Dolly's Bre,' some distance from Castlewellan, in the County Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results. When the Orangemen marched through the above named place in the morning, they were taunted by a number of Ribandmen there assembled; but they passed on, no collision aking place party drawn up, in a crescent form, atmed with muskets, pikes, &c. Two shots were fired upon the Orangemen, whereupon they instantly returned the fire, pushed on against their assailants, and draw them before them, capturing a flag and a drum as trophies. This, however, they did not do with impunity, as four of their party were wounded and of their party were wounded.

killed—four in number—all of whom belong the Roman Catholic side. It says that several

AMERICAN FLAG VIOLATED AT ROME -A COTTO

In England the average speed of the express trains is 45 miles per hour, this speed
is the rule not the exception, some trains
have been run at the rate of 65, and some
more. The older our reads become, we
will increase in speed, for we only
will pressure in speed, for we only
will be about the speed of the speed

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from John Tyler, which the distinguished office he has filled.

SHERWOOD FOREST, July 16,1849. I have been highly gratified to learn that you

agea of the world signalize their smallest victories. Villages sacked and plundered; the noblest of the people marked out for disgraceful executions and women of the first class exposed in their persons, and subjected to the scoonge; such are the accounts that reach us!—As a people, we can give no aid in arms and men to the Hungarians; but as one of the dominants of nations, we have a right terminate and data to perform the persons. one of the domininty of nations, we have a right to enforce and a duly to perform. We are interbarbarity it becomes our duty, as it is that of every civilized State, to protest against such proceedings; and, if your protest is unavailing, to manifest our duspleasure by withdrawing all do manifest our duspleasure by with a suppleasure ings; and, if your protest against such proceedfest our displeasure by withdrawing all diplomatic
intercourse. The United States should not be left
in a doubtful position. We are responsible to the
world, and to posterity, for the aid we may give in
the advancement of society to the highest state of
civilization and refinement; and we but poorly acquiteurselyes of our duty, if we keep company
with those who war both others. This would not be taken part in the struggle of Europe—no stepping out our sphere of neutralare the views of our government on this subject, I have no means of knowing. I express my own opinions for your deliberation and reflection.
In the war which Russia is waging for the mainfenance of despotic principles, the course of France has greatly disappointed me. The only tread of the Cossack, is to meet him on the northern confines of Hungary. Such, at this distance from the scene of action, and with the lights around me, appears clearly to be her duty and true interest. Lamartine's annuaciation of purpose to the world, when at the head of foreign affairs, was correct: 'France would not interfere in the affairs of other states, but she expected other states to be governed by the same laws." Such was the of action, we can only offer up our prayers for the

Yours, with true regard,

Definitions. Allopathy. That mode of med system, either different from, or opposite to, or incompatible with, the condition essential to the disease to be cured—the ordinary method of medi-

cal practice.

Belectic. One of a sect of physicians who se lects from the various systems of practice such opinions and pretice as he may judge sound and

Homaopathy. The theory of curing diseases by

Pronunciation. (The syllables in italic are the emphatic ones.) Al-lop-a-thy-al-lop-a-thist-al-lo-path-ic-al-lo-path-ic-al-ly.

Ho-me-op-a-thy-ho-me-op-a-thist-Hy-drop-a-thy-hy-drop-a-this

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- There is vian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line

PASS HIM ROUND. -The Organizer, published a

Samuel Unis, the fiddler of Georgia, take this method of informing my Uncles and Aunts, my Cousins and other kinfolks, whose names appear below, that I am living in this county, near Sevier post-office, and that I will be happy to hear from any and all of them, and to see any of them around my over fleeside. my own fireside. I will further state that I was lately married to one Nancy Wilborn, whom I am free to eay will pass in any crowd.

s soldiers. In the evening Cass wrote, on complaint of Freeman, to Oudinot, demanding polegy of the insult. The answer had not are in the meantime our flags have in the meantime our flags have taken in from the houses of the Cossul and ge, and if an ample apology is not made, a will leave immediately: so stand affairs at the produce waiting to revive. There is, however, very little produce waiting shipment, and but a small proportion of the new wheat crop was coming in. In Boone and the adjacent counties, the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the vicinity of Weston and St. Joseph, and even higher up the river, the harvest very full, and the grain of a superior quality mean.—Exchange paper.

Outside the insult. The answer had not are insulting to revive. Wheeler, Eaq., which was sown last so buckwheat and timothy. The soil loam, and the grass exhibits a burder to that generally sown in the spring believe, is the practice of Judge Van Coxacie, who is one of our most successful. The soil loam, and the grass exhibits a burder to the generally sown in the spring believe, is the practice of Judge Van Coxacie, which was sown last set to the new wheat crop was coming in. In Boone and the adjacent countries, the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the vicinity of Weston and St. Joseph, and even higher up the river, the harvest very full, and the grain of a superior quality was a set of the Coxacie. The produce waiting the

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—There has been some controversy among the religious papers respecting their relative ages. Two or three-not keeping before their eyes the admonition that the first may be last and the last first-have stoutly contended for priority. The Pittsburgh Dispatch gives the honor to Rev. Mr. Andrews, and furnishes the following item respecting him:-

Rev. Mr. Andrews, in reply to the query of the Beston Chronotype, as to who started the first religious newspaper, informs us that he commenced the Recorder in 1814, but was previously (in 1812) connected with, or a contrib-utor to, the Evangelical Record, which was published in Lexington, Ky. The venerable Father has sent us files of each of these publications, together with a copy of the Scriptures, which he informs us was presented by his father, and is the only copy he possessed until after his ordination; it was printed in 1649, and has been handed down from father to son ever

The old gentleman says that so far from being dead, he enjoys health, and desires us to assure his Boston friends that he imagines if he could get into a printing office, and had his letter dis-tributed, he might harry up some of the boys

STATE OF RELIGION IN BERNE, SWITZERLAND. The Swiss correspondent of the London Christian Times says:--

Church, and of the creation of new channels of religious activity. These ministers, feeling the ancient bulwarks of official religion, and even of social order, giving way under their of a home mission, such as was proposed for the North of Germany by the assembly at Wirtemberg, to be conducted by plous taymen as well as ministers, and to be wholly irrespective of State endowment and protection. The matter has as yet proceeded no further than mere deliberation; whatever comes of it, the propo-sal, by the official organs of the Establishment, to institute a systematic evangelisation upon the voluntary principle, and accept the services of laymen, is a most unprecedented as well as significant phenomenon.

MISSIONARY RETURNED .- The Rev. H. Hickock, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal The fate of centuries is involved on Tuesday, in the ship Cygnet. One of his At his distance from the scene colleagues, Rev. Mr. Collins, had been danger-

Rev. FREDERICK MONOD .- This excellent

AGRICULTURAL.

This animal, now extensively introduced into ne or two sections of Virginia, through the instrumentality of Col. Josiah W. Ware, of Clark county in that State, is highly prized for both the excellence of its fiesh and the extraordinary size

The wool of the Cotswold sheep is that chiefly ised in Europe now for the manufacture of mouline de laines. It is of long fibre, very strong and fine enough for the purpose for which it is used. Inquiries with reference to this valuable animal. we observe, are now on foot in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Muskingum county, Ohio. A letter from Israel Hoge of Zanesville has drawn from Col. Ware a reply, which communicates some interesting facts about the Cotswold variety

of sheep.
Col. W. states that the flesh of this sheep, at the age of one year, is so highly valued by butch-Cotswold vary from 6 lbs for sucking ewes, to 18 ibs for large wethers. And the Zanesville Gasigned by John Reed, certifying that on the 23d of May last, he sheared eighteen pounds and three quarters of wool from one of bucks. The following is an extract from Col.

letter to Mr. Hoge; 'You will see the demand for my sheep has been and is over a wide extent of country. lexpect a heavy draft will be made from my flock this spring or summer by Kentucky; if she does not take all I can spare. I fancy I am the only person in the United States who has gone to the expense of importing Royal prize sheep. I observed in my late journey westward, that the Ohio farmers seem to have a fancy for Merino sheep. I doubt much whether a Merino sheep could be found in all England. A gentleman in this country once gave \$1500 for a Merino ram, and one would not breed from. Breeding such sheep I deem a waste England that the gentleman who supplies my demand has two muttons to exhibit this year at the Royal Fair weighing now four hundred pounds

our principal cities who raise sheep for the sup-

Mr. Editor;-There is nothing like the attentigue, or fifty miles in one day, and were also easy under the saddle. Such animals, however are rare; yet they should not be, for with proper attention bestown upon the breeding of horses now pervale the country, and are hardly worth the cost of rearing. If one half the attention that has been given to the tearing of the race

transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave usen them perform on certain igstruments. is benefitted of the isw which was violated, | "It may be said that there is but little show | Lunanon, Ky.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Back Numbers Wanted.

all of the following back numbers of the Examiner, they will greatly oblige us by se doing:

Of Vol. 1—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48,

Of Vol. 1—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, If any of our subscribers can send us one or

Of Vol. 2-Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

The Election.

Next week we hope to be able to give in full the result of the election. We shall attempt to show the grounds of hope possessed by the Emancipationists:

The Proscriptive Spirit.

On Thursday, the day after our election, the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., who has so long and successfully occupied the Presidency at Georgetown College, felt compelled by the violent excitement produced by his voting for the emancipation candidate, to hand in to a called meeting of the trustees, his immediate resignation, which was accepted.

Here is a manifestation of the pro-slavery spirit! It wishes to make slaves of the whites as well as of the blacks. It lays its hand upon the white man, and says, "Obey my bidding or you shall suffer the penalty! I am your master, and you must not attempt to resist me! Do so if you dare!"

Dr. Malcom, for the sake of peace, had yielded every thing he could. He had not subscribed for the Examiner-had not circulated handbills-had not even conversed openly on the subject. But he was not willing to give up the last privilege of a freeman-that of voting according to his sentiments -- and the pro-slavery spirit said to him, "Go! No man shall set himself up in opposition to me with impunity. will be obeyed! Don't assume the airs of a freeman before me! White and black shall do as I bid!"

But this voice of the Pro-slavery spirit will wake up a response different from that which it will acknowledge. We have always had a pre- has for many years assigned the year 1850 as expects. The spirit of freedom will be roused judice in favor of voting viva voce. Our first the term of his existence. During his stay in from its sleep, and hill and valley will re-echo vote was given in this way, and we have always Puris he once dined with the North American with its voice. From the mountain will be had a love for every thing that has an air of in- ambassador. The conversation fell on foreboheard the sound, "I will be free!" and the dependence about it. But we have come to the dings, omens, and the like. The ambassador plain will answer-"I will be free!"

The Accountability of Staveholders. The responsibility which they assume who undertake to control the conduct of others, is a

fearful one. This kind of responsibility slavery always imposes on masters. They who voluntarily assume such a relation to others should have brave hearts, as it is not unlikely that occasions may arise in which great sternness and rigor, and perhaps cruelty, will be exacted of them, for the effect of which, they must be held accountable to a Power higher than of man. Whoever undertakes to control others neces

sarily makes himself occountable for the conduct of those under him. This occountability cannot be set aside. It adheres of necessity to the position of a master. The servant cannot exert his own independent volition, and where there is no freedom of volition, reason teaches that accountability cannot exist. If the accountability of a human being is affected or lessened, he who lessens it must, to the extent which it is lessened, assume accountability. It is impossible to avoid this con clusion. A man is accountable for his own conduct only, because, he himself determines what that conduct shall be. If he voluntarily steps in and assumes the centrol of another, he necessarily, by that act, assumes to himself the accountability of all such conduct as he requires.

What a fearful thing it is thus voluntarily to assume accountability in the sight of Heaven for the conduct and character of others? Al right-minded, true-hearted men feel that to accountable for themselves is a perilous thing, and he who adds accountability for others to his accountability for himself, places himself in a position of great disadvantage and great danger.

A Kentucky master owns a negro child. He brings that child up in a state of moral and mental blindness-in consequence of that blindness, the child commits many blunders and is guilty of many crimes. Can the child be held accountable for the crimes which resulted from the control which his master exerted over him? If a man could render his neighbor insane and could induce him, while in a state of insanity, to cut the throat of a third person, no one would hesitate to excuse the madman and to hold the man who caused the insanity and induced the murder responsible. Now, although the master who holds a slave may not be to that fatal extent accountable for the slave's transgressions, yet, those vices and crimes perpetrated by the slave that are directly, clearly, and only traceable to the power exerted over him by the master, must be charged on the master. We cannot see how masters can escape accountability for the conduct of slaves to the extent that the will of the slave is directly under their control. If there were no other objections to slavery than that it imposes additional accountability on the are exceedingly dense and frequent, are them, but in a certain sense, their minus and are exceedingly dense and frequent, are them, but in a certain sense, their masters as well as their master, that consideration, of itself, ought to sed. In the northwest are the Snowy Moun- source based on their masters as well as their deter all reflecting men from involving them-

selves in its perils. All parents feel that they are accountable to some extent for the conduct and character of their children. This conviction, co-operating with paternal affection, induces them to studiously endeavor to enlighten the hearts and insubjects of the most solemn importance. All ted some of them, viz: those of San Jose, Santa agree that, if a father sets an example of drunklives a nuisance, and dies in a gutter in conse- establishments. According to general opinion, quence, the father cannot be guiltless. Or if a child is debarred by the parent from acquiring a knowledge of sound moral principles, and in immense quantity of cattle belonging to these consequence of his ignorance of those princi- establishments, through the abuses committed ples, leads an ungodly life, the parent cannot be by the administrators appointed by the governexcused. He is nearly as guilty for the child's fully, of the lands which were their property. ungodliness as if he had committed it himself. A fact connected herewith is still more to be Those parents who strive to discharge their du- regretted; that was the demoralisation which ties to their offspring, are not accountable for thousand Indians who composed the population the conduct of their offspring, while they who, of the missions and a few neighboring villages. in consequence of their vile examples, incite Many of them had received elementary instruc- bled by an institution which hinders them? If their children to the commission of sin, or by tien; others were in possession of trades; a a minister, one of God's ambassadors, should keeping their children in a state of mental and fields; even an attempt, not altogether unsucmoral ignorance, foster habits fatal to their in- cessful, had been made to establish manufactegrity, are very generally and very justly look- tures, the Indians showing an aptitude for wea- Search the Scriptures?" It would be almost Mr. Longfellow was the father of Prof. Longfellow ed upon as involved in the guilt of their off- ving. At present nothing remains but a few vestiges of former labore, and a few old looms,

spring. Now it is precisely as true that masters who control the character and conduct of their it is well known, of Spanish descent, tall and robust, originally cultivating the land, and raias that parents are accountable for the character the conclusion of the war at about 8,000, scatand conduct of their children, who, in conse- tered in ranches, or farms, separated by im-

If a slave is caused by his master to grow up unable to read the Bible, and utterly without religious instruction, and then ignorantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave is grantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave is grantly instruction, and then ignorantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave is proposed in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like hives in shape and convenience, and it is certainly wonderful how the missionaries succeeded in giving them elementary instruction, and then ignorantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave were them perform on certain instruments.

It may be said that there is but little sheet. I ignorance of the law which was violated, "It may be said that there is but little show LEMANON, KY.

the slave, accountable for the conduct of the slave as far as the master's will controls his conduct, we have failed sadly to understand its ex-

In view, then, of the responsibilities which slavery imposes on masters, is not the ownership of a human being, an accountable being, an awful trust? If good men shrink from the responsibility of their own thoughts and deeds, how much more ought they to shudder to as-

The removal of Dr. Malcom from the presidency of the College at Georgetown for his mancipation vote, we consider as good as five thousand votes to the Emancipation party. Resolution

The saying of the old martyr, so expressive of the iron resolution to stand where duty placed him, is well paraphrased in the following verses. The fourth stanza, in which the figure is kept up, is very beautiful.

Stand as an Anvil when it to Beaten Down. [St. Ignetius to St. Polycarp; both Martyre.] "Stand like an Anvil." when the stroke Of stal wart men falls fierce and fast; Storms but more deeply root the oak, Whose brawny arms embraced the blast

"Stand like an Anvil," when the sparks Fly far and wide, a fiery shower; Virtue and truth must still be marks, Where malice proves its want of power. "Stand like an Anvil." when the bar

Lies, red and glowing, on its breast; Duty shall be life's leading star, And conscious innocence its rest. "Stand like an Anvil," when the sound

Of ponderous hammers pains the eat; Thine but the still and stern rebound Of the great heart that cannot fear. "Stand like an Anvil." Noise and heat

Are born of Earth, and die with Time. The soul, like God, its source and seat, Is solemn, still, serene, sublime. Riverside, St. Barnabas' Day, 1849. a. w. D.

Voting in Kentucky. There are numerous evils connected with the

interest will be known. As much indepen- ous wounds. The physician shook his head, dence may be shown by one who votes by bal- but Bem answered it quite calmly by saying he

may know at any time during the election how hottest fire, and declares that the ball which each candidate stands. Many votes are given shall hit him mortally will not do so before the by the thoughtless to the "foremost candidate." year 1850. Many an election has been determined by the fact that a particular candidate has had "a good start." Hence, every party calls upon its friends to "rush to the polls early." If the friends of

There is another evil connected with voting have rare advantages. woice. When a particular candidate has very ardent friends, they are apt to engage in 'swapping votes" when they see their candidate falling behind. They will vote for any person whatever, provided, they can gain votes for their favorite. By this course elections have often been decided contrary to the wish of the

Voting by ballot also removes, in a great de gree, the temptation to bribe. The briber can ever be sure that he who has received the bribe totes according to promise. Where deception is so easy, the temptation is removed.

The following observations upon the nature features and characteristics of Upper California, were communicated to the Traite d'Union, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, by a Mexican traveler in that territory. We find the translation in the New Orleans Pica"

"According to the writer's observations, and the testimony of a few English agriculturists who have lived for many years in the country, Upper California is in general very barren: Its trees, consequently firewood is very scarce. The spots where timber is most found, are at the extreme north, and near a point called Santa Cruz. Some collections of trees are found at the foot of the mountains, on the few plains that skirt their base, but they are of little mportance, and there are immense plains without a single tree. Sumach is the most frequentv met with, although there are oak and several

"The temperature of Upper California is gencoming unusually piercing after the fogs, which are the gold placars. Here, during the day, the heat is as great as at San Blas or Vera Cruz, whilst at night and in the morning the cold is

excessive, causing numerous maladies. "The temperature of the country compr hended between east and west is extremely All the arable land in Upper California lies be Clara, Santa Barbara, and others. All indicate to the traveler, by the aspect of the ruins which enness to his son, and the son adopts it, and they present, that they were formerly important larisation of the missions. The effect of that measure was the complete destruction of the ment, who deprived the missions, most anlaw-

> "The white population of the country is, as sing sheep and cattle. They were calculated at

From the Man The Slave Trade (saidered as the Cause Yellow Fover.

The religion that The following extract from a memoir by toleration, the first ting the origin of the yellow fever:

"I have seen the best lands in the interior, the plains of San Jose and Santa Clara, among others; but on those lauds and on others of immense extent I have not seen the least sign of irrigation. I have noticed the remarkable starcity of water throughout the whole country; inconvenience produces deplorable results. during what are called good years, for occasionally it happens that for two consecutive years not a drop of rain falls from the clouds. Those who have any, even the slightest knowledge of agriculture, may form an idea of the capabilities of a country where there is almost

minister the

complete absence of water. "The rivers Sacramento, San Joaquin, and tanislaus, of which so many wonders have been elated, should be considered as comparatively significant. The Sacramento is the one that tesses the largest volume of water, and that because it is situated in the north, contiguous to the Sierra Nevada: but the San Joaquin and the Stanislaus, which rise considerably from January to July, are fordable on foot in August and September, and none of these water courses. even comprising the Sacramento, serve for irriration, on account of the little elevation of their beds. I, myself, have seen the San Joaquin and the Stanislaus, and I am capable of expressing a correct opinion on them in this particular .---The other rivulets in the country scarcely de-

"Water for drinking purposes is very scarce. or rather none is found on vast plains, occasionwells that exist give a liquid of very inferior quality. The best I recollect to have taken, is that from the melted snow in the river Stanislaus; that of the San Joaquin is unwholesome, and should not be drank until after it has been led. In some places the water has a taste as if strongly impregnated with minerals. On my arrival at the places there was water in the rivulets, but a short time afterward, when I was on my return, the latter were dry.

"The season for sowing grain is during the months of January and February; that of corn and beans in May or June. The seed is scattered in the soft earth [literally mud] near the coast, the better to profit by the fogs, of which mention is made above."

The following aneedote is going its rounds in Vienna concerning Bem. For many years he nanner of voting in Kentucky, as every one has had forebodings of his death. He himself conclusion that all our feelings in favor of laughed at them, but Bem declared he firmly voting by voice is a mere prejudice. Any one believed in them, and related how he had thrice who chooses can make his vote public when he seen, when in his twentieth year, his own gravevotes by ballot; and the votes of every one in stone, with his name and the date of 1850 on it, whose views the community takes a particular Bem received in Trannsylvania several danger.

Madam Ablamowiscs.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper that this distinguished vocalist intends to make Louisville her home. This appouncement any candidate can contrive means to keep op- will give great pleasure to the numerous friends osing voters from the polls, they gain votes by of this worthy lady, and to the lovers of music so doing. To effect this object bullies are hired, generally. Her instructions in Cincinnati gave and various stratagems are employed. In voting the greatest satisfaction, and we understand that by ballot, all this is avoided, for no one knows some of her pupils speak of coming to Louishow the voting stands till the close of the elec- ville to enjoy the advantages to be derived from her teaching. Those who are instructed by her

For the Examiner. The Divinity of Slavery.

There are a great many men who believe, o profess to believe, that slavery is a divine institution, and sanctioned by the word of God .--forward to sustain it completely overthrown; argument," as they call it, is so dearly cherished, for the system they endeavor to defend, is of right, that no reasons in its favor can be advanced, and the cause would be left without an advocate, had not men recklessly conjured up from that time, been on its guard against ships arguments by a misconstruction of the precepts | which have been employed in the trade." of that Book which is the guide of all men, and which teaches every man to do to his neighbor as he would be done by.

The advocates of slavery pretend great reverence for the Bible, and to pay great deference to to only three words of that blessed book-"Search the Scriptures." This is a command mountains and hills are but little shaded with of our Savior, and if it applies to any man it applies to all; none are allowed to disobey it .- but arose in some way from human bodies. But can it with propriety be given to our slaves? They have no Scriptures, and no means of kinds of dye-wood; pine and poplar are of little the Scriptures unless they can read; they canerally ungental. The immigrant is exposed to an almost insupportable degree of cold, the prevailing winds blowing from the northwest, betains, (Sierras Nevadas) at the foot of which bodies. How many of our two hundred thou-

sand slaves can read? The merest fraction .--These have learned, certainly not in virtue of their condition, but in spite of it; many of them not with the aid and consent of their masters. but stealthily, and in opposition to their wills, command; they would be as ignorant of the Scriptures as the Hottentot, if they had to get their information by their own "searching."-And can God institute a system which prevents men from obeying the commandments which he gives them? What would we have thought of Week ending. the character of God, had He commanded Moses first to put out the eyes of the Israelites, and then tell them to look at the brazen serpent and be healed! Such a thought is so derogatory to His character that we cannot indulge it for a moment. But do not the advocates of the digo to a negro plantation to preach to them, what kind of a sermon would he make from the text.

Just this: slavery is not a Bible institution. I will propose to those of an opposite view this simple question: Can that be God's institution, which places God's people in a condition that disables them from reading God's word?quence of parental control, are led into vice and mense distances from one another. They dwell Let them consider carefully this question; let iniquity.

The penalties of the violation of any law ble physiognomy. The face, of bronze, and must take effect somewhere and on some personing a slave is caused by his master to grow up a state of a horse's mane. The Indians have a particularly disagrees ble physiognomy. The face, of bronze, and the hair is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair lates the mose is rather flat, the forehead narrow.

Evening Post

udouard, published in the weekly journals of the sittings of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, presents and enforces, with striking plausibility, a novel and curious hypothesis respect

"The orign of the yellow fever cannot nates are favorable to the cause which produces it-a cause which it is in the power of man to do away with, because it resides in an Infection peculiar to certain structures for the reception of negroes. To give an idea of this infection, it is sufficient to observe, that on many occasions slave ships have been seized in which the slaves 'rouldient au milieu de leurs odures.' From thence followed corruption of wood, of tar, and of everything in the interior of the ship, and the production of a focus nfection which was not extinguished until after having run through all the degrees of putrid de-composition. Let it be added that for such extinction, days and months even have not been

"The last two epidemics of yellow fever that have afflicted Spain, and of which the author of this paper was a witness, that of Barcelona, in 1812, and that of the 'Port du Passage,' in 1821, came from ships which had served in the slave trade before being laden with colonial products from Havana. At the time of their departure from the port, the yellow fever did not prevail there. They did not export, therefore, morbific production from that country; yet they gave the yellow fever at Barcelona and at And what demonstrates clearly the 'Passage.' that they had the cause of it within their sides, is, that the carpenters employed to repair the died, nearly all of them, of yellow fever, in a very lew days, and were the first victims of hese two epidemics. Their operations disthe ships, and the heat of August and Septemper contributed powerfully to disengage the

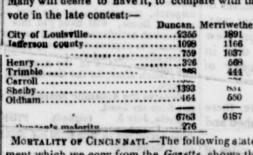
"This single fact, that the ships sailed from a coint of the western continent at which the vellow fever dil not exist, and conveyed this disease to two ports of Europe, overturns all re-For the disease is not due to the American climate, since it is produced in Europe by ships from Havana, at a time when it did not prevail there. It hasnet its origin in Europe, because Spain never saffered from it before the discovery of America, and America itself has not been affleted with it for over two hundred years.— The disease row called yellow fever, was at first named the 'Sickness of Siam,' because its appearance at Martinique, in 1694, coincided with he presence in the ports of that island of some ships which had come from the Gulf of Siam; error in the denomination of the disease which the large of time rendered manifest. The probability b, that at this time began to be felt the effects of the slave trade, because at this poch it began to be carried on very actively, vernments encouraging and even authorising it, by letters patent to certain companies, to carry it on ba a grand scale. These companies, however, engaging in a commerce which the laws protected, and disposing of large capital, were very soon able, enlightened by experience, to incur the necessary expenses for receiving the slaves on board in such a manner as to secure them from the loss of as many as possible on the voyage. Interest thus imposed the necessity of observing certain rules of hygiene.

"The Revolution having brought on the war between England and France, the labors of ducted by ships of commerce, which were not Where votes are given visa voce, every one vision, Bem exposes himself in battle to the constructed for the purpose. Indeed, those which have since been constructed, expressly for the trade, have been worse still; because, the better to escape cruisers, they must be fine sailers, and consequently unfitted for ships of transport. In some instances, the avarice of those engaged, stowed the slaves in great numbers below, with few keepers, who did not suffer them to come on deck to relieve their necessities, but chained them in grops, in which, it a man happened to die, the survivors had often to remain a day or more in contact with the corpse. Such was the trade during the maritime war; and from 1793, it appears that the foci of infection derived from it, becoming more numerous and deadly, rendered the yellow fever nore frequent in America, and especially in Spain, where it had scarcely been known until then. From the year 1800, the date of the great epidemic, which carried off 61,362 of the inhabitants of Andalusia, the yellow fever pre-valled nearly every year in Spain till 1823, the date of the yellow fever at the "Passage." In 1824, the author of this memoir maintained, before the Academy of Sciences, that the yellow fever of Barcelona, and of the 'Passage,' came from ships which had just been employed in The absurdity of such an opinion has often the trade in negroes—ships which he designated been peinted out, and the arguments brought as foci of a specific infection, producing a specific infection in the contract of the producing a specific infection in the contract of the producing a specific infection in the contract of the producing a specific infection in the contract of the producing a specific infection in the producing and the producing a specific infection in the producing and the p cific malady, which was the yellow fever-whence he concluded that the climate of either but men cling to it as those who lay hold on an continent had but a secondary action, which only hope. It is not surprising that this "Bible was confined to giving greater activity to the foci of infection created by the trade. The event has justified these assertions, because, since 1824, Spain has not suffered from the yelso contrary to natural justice and all the laws low fever; whilst during the twenty-eight years anterior, this malady had carried off 140,000 of nection with this fact, that that country has

> In addition to the above remarkable extract, I will mention, that I recollect, about ten years ago, having heard a distinguished physician, residing in the neighborhood of Natchez, since known as the author of an able work on the its truths. I would like to call their attention History of the Valley of the Mississippi, say, that he had taken much pains to investigate the up with political refugees or with schemes for the cause of yellow fever, and was satisfied that it political regeneration of Cuba, their adopted country. How far this Llorente is identified with the was neverproduced by vegetable decomposition,

Whether the slave trade be the cause of yellow fever or not, it is impossible to resist the searching them. It is true that God has given force of the evidence presented above, to show them the natural faculties for this work, but that it is one of the causes; and a conviction of unless these powers of mind are improved, they this may serve to mitigate the horrors of the do not avail the possessor. Men cannot search traffic, by the necessity which it will create of maintaining a healthier state of the slave ships, not read unless they are taught, or allowed op- in order to gain admittance at the posts to which C. W. H.

> The following is the official vote of this District at the Congressional election, 1847 .-Many will desire to have it, to compare with the



ment which we copy from the Gazette, shows the mortality of this city, from all diseases for the pe-

riod of seven weeks, ending Monday last:

Hon, Stephen Longfellow died at his residence in Portland, Me. on Thursday evening, 2d vinity of slavery make Him guilty of a similar inst. at the age of 73 years. Mr. Longfellow was thing? How can God call upon people to search one of the most distinguished citizens of New- Now for the facts. England, and for many years held an eminent rank in the politics and at the bar of his adopted State. He was a leader of the old Federal School standing, private and secret, that they shall perin Massachusetts before the separation of Main e from that State, and was honored with the highest marks of confidence from his fellow citizens. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain as much a mockery as to tell the lost in hell to of Harvard University, and of Rev. Mr. Longfellow go to heaven. What do we conclude now?of the Unitarian Church at Fall River, Mass.

> TENNESSEE ELECTION .- The result of the elec-TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The result of the elec- Another stipulation which those who enlist are tion here, (says the Nashville Banner) in the absence of quite complete returns from every portion of the State, will be for the other side-the Governor, one member of Congress, and the House of Representatives gained. The majority for Gen. Trousdale will probably be about two thousand .-The following are the members of Congress elect-

White Stavery in Georgia. The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat gives the foilowing details of an incident which occurred in that neighborhood, and which is only one of many going to show that Slavery is by no means

a writ of habeas corpus, and after an investigation of the case, delivered in charge of her ma ternal parent. The circumstances of the affair are briefly these: Fann's wife had obtained several years since, a divorce from him, for some cause, and subsequently married a man the name of Gilder, who has since deceased The girl Nancy, was taken off by her father Fanu, and brought to Girard, Alabama, whence he removed to Wynnton, where about two ears ogo, she was sold by him for a blind horse and jersey wagon to James R. Jackson, as a slave. By some means the mother heard of the situation of her daughter, now 17 years of age and came on here three months ago, with a view to release her from bondage to Jackson.— Accordingly she visited the house of the latter. and staid three days, when she was ordered of and otherwise abused for seeking subsequent inerviews with her daughter, who was treated in all respects as a negro slave by Jackson and his family? This becoming known in the neigh-borhood, Mr. James McGuire and other gentlenen interested themselves in the matter, and by the generous and voluntary aid of Col. S. Jones and Col. Rutherford, the Sheriff, assisted the mother in the recovery of her child, as afore-said, by a writ of habeas corpus. To the credit bar of this city and of Girard, not one the lawyers would undertake to defend the illegal claim of Jackson, to the services and Johnston, person of Nancy, Indeed the public feeling was getting excited both against Fann, the seller f his own white child, and Jackson the purhaser. The latter is a church member and exmost shamefully. She was the only servant bout the house, or in the field of Jackson, and was compelled to perform the most laborious and menial drudgery! As to Fann, he is said to be a rowdy of the lowest class, and is now lying open concubinage, in the neighborhood of the Wynnton Female Academy, having selected that quiet and respectable village as a "city of refuge" from the lynching threatened him in firard, if he did not leave the latter place with

ENGLISH SALARIES .- A motion was made in the louse of Commons last month, to reduce the salaries of all public officers ten per cent. It was debated by the leading men, and finally rejected y a vote of 149 to 102,-a majority of 47. There are in England five heads of revenue in the ollection of which salaries are paid. In the Cusms there are for salaries and wages £1.042.274: Excise, £628,244; Stamps and Taxes, £378,125; Post-office, £552,089; and the Woods and Forests, £44,000; amounting altogether to £2,644,732 as the sum paid for salaries and wages in the various offices in these departments. Of course the Penion system does not enter into this calculation While the salaries amount to the above named um, the expenditure for the year ending January 5th, 1848, were £58,990,000, and the expenses of collection all told about £4,000,000.

having brought on the war and France, the labors of sed, and the trade was conto their existence we owe much of the purity and simplicity of our Institutions. - Low. Cour.

no little credit for the noble manner in which they came up to the support of Col. Marshall, when ne was basely deserted by so many rabid pro-slavery Whigs. The emancipationists made a noble struggle on the last afternoon of the election, and by dint of hard work increased Col. Marshall's sjority in this city some eighty votes, thus seuring his election .- Lou. Cour.

Foreign intrigue-The Abduction Case. The following remarks are from an article in the

New Orleans Picayune of the 3d: A new incident has just been revealed to the public, that tends to invest the foreign agencies ately so active in this city, with a fouler characer than ever. Our telegraphic despatches from oadly insinuate that one of the friends of the abucted man, Juan Francisco Rey atias Garcia, a Spaniard named Machin, deceased, was assass ed here, on the 8th uit., and points out Fulgen cio Llorente, the individual who has figured so conspicuously in the examination before Judge

The N. Y. Post has published a letter from Machin, the deceased man, dated New Orleans, the 7th July, giving the editor of a journal in New York, on the threat made by Llorente to take his life The very next day, the 8th, Machin was found with his brains blown out. our files and find that on the 9th our city intelligence recorded the suicide of E. P. Machin, said its inhabitants. But it must be known, in con- to have destroyed himself through love and jeal-

> The presumption prima faciethet Machin did not commit suicide is very strange. On the 7th he writes "opinions and advice," the natural off-spring of a mind cool and collected, and the next owof, intervening, he blows out his brains! Machin was one of Rev's atias Garcia's friends and confidents; Llorente is traced to their society. lternately whispering to them his pernicious counsels, and intimidating them with his dark threats. The two unhappy men are deeply mixed accredited Spanish agent in N. Orleans, Don Carlos de Espana, we leave to the decision of the law

the case of the alleged abduction.
Our fellow-citizens will not fail to remark that he President is justly inceused by the bare idea that any foreign agent should dare to perpetrate such an outrage as that involved in the case of Rey. Should the fact be brought home to the Spanish Government-here the Consul sinks into nsignificance-be will exact signal reparation, or inflict punishment that shall prove a terror to all others, who may henceforward meditate a simi lar insult to the honor of our country. This is quite in character with the old hero.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore Buffalo was most cordial and friendly.
We learn, says the Buffalo Advertiser, "that Mr. Clay took occasion, at the interview above referred to, to assure the Vice President of his

most friendly sentiments toward Gen. Taylor and his Administration. He had, he said, no objects to attain, and no plans to pursue, except to discharge his duty as a Whig Senator, and he expresalf in a manner which emphatically rebuked all intimations and predictions of opposition to proceed from him against the National Execu-

We publish this morning a proclamatio from President Taylor which will attract attention. The following letter to a New York paper will serve to throw some light on the matter. The writer of the letter was under the impression that the expedition intends to operate in Mexico:

NEW ORLEANS, July 29. Having seen no mention in any of the public ournals, or even an intimation of an important some time, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way. I cannot do better that detail to you its origin, progress and prospect— pledging myself that what I shall state, startling as it is, may be relied upon as true and authentic.

e past several men. calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the underform duty in any service in which their aid may be secret signs by which he can recognise his associ-ates, agents or officers, and I also learn each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedition being in process of formation to bimself, and to reveal it to no one.

expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which the agree to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longituke. When that point shall have been reached, the object and that point shall have been reached, the object and interest of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. 1,500 men or more have announced their readiness to embark in this expedition, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has been secured. Consisting of 15 or 20,000 muskets which were purchased of Government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The men who command in this affair, and are now carrying it on, will visit the Northern cuties, where, in New York particularly, they expect to get such additional recruits as they desire.

Canvass the mist car.

County (one precunct not heard from) 145.

HARRISON.—Stanton's majority over Gaines 118, we have triumphed in some degree, as hi opportune to convention, and the convention, and the convention, and Dr. Hart to the legislature.

CLARKE.—Huston's majority over Mason 529.—

Dr. Hood elected to the convention, and Dr. Hart to the legislature.

Bowling Green, Aug. 9.

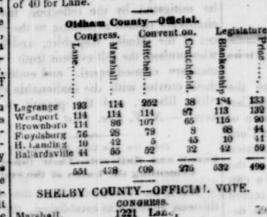
Mr. W. N. Haldeman'. Below please find statement of our election. It is as near correct as can be ascertained until the Judges meet:

For Congress: F. E. Moleun, no opposition.

Convention: C. T. Dunarau, no opposit

ELECTION RETURNS. DEFFERSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL particular in the color of its victims: On Tuesday last, a young white girl of the name of Nancy Fann, who had for two years been an inmate of the house of James R. Jackson, formerly of Alabama, but latterly of Shell Creek, in this county, was, on petition of her mother, a Mrs. Gilder, from Hawkinsville, brought before his honor, Judge Alexander, on

> ept Harrod's Creek, which poll book has not been We understand that Marshall's majority there is 47, leaving a majority in the county 1137; Chengult, 1043; Burnam, 802; Willis, 65. Legislature—M



CONTRATION

REPARSENTATIVES.

HENDERSON-First day .- Peyton 306, Jo 49. Arch. Dixon elected to the conventi-Mercen-2 o'clock, Tuesday.—Senate: William Davies 819, Jos. Haskins 420. Convention; T. P. pore 740, J. H. Tomlinson 256, Jas. Taylor (eman-pationist) 364. W. A. Hood elected to the legis-BRACKEN.—Marshall elected to the convention

al Joseph Doniphan to the legislature.
FLEMING —Lacy elected to the legislature. Lewis .- Convention: Proctor's majority, up Monday night, 366. Legislature: Fitch's majo up to Monday night, 443. FAYETTE.—The following is the vote of Fayette ounty at the close of the polls on Wednesday eve-

Convention-Dudley, (Pro-Slavery) Dr. Breckinridge, (Emancip n) Shy, Robinson, (Independent)

MAYSVILLE, August 9. Stanton (Dem.) is elected to Congress in this the 10th) district, by a majority of from 400 to 500 otes. All the pro-slavery candidates are elected. CINCINNATI, August 9.

has 125 majority. In the 10th district, Milgar is eported elected—a Whig gain. The wires to St. Louis and to Cincinnati are till out of order. The above was received by Morse's line via Maysville.]

Bartholomew County—Mason (Whig) 291 majo-rity for Governor. McGaughey (W.) for Congress Jas. Taylor, (E.)... 443 majority. [C. C. Nave (Whig) was the opposition candidate. Brown is elected to Congress in the 5th district. over Herod, Whig. Bartholomew County-Wright 125 maj. majority was 156. Johnson County-Wright's majority 477. Cass's

najority 438. Tippecanoe County-Wright 20 maj. Cass's najority over Taylor 252. Lane, the Whig candidate for Congress, has 150 najority. Whig Senator and Representatives elec-Montgomery County-McDonald (Democrat) for

ongress 60 majority. Cass's majority was 46 .-Democratic Senator elected. Warrick is supposed to have elected a Whig to The 7th District.

The reports received from this district vesterday norning indicated the election of Dr. Lane, and reat was the rejoicing among the Locos thereat, riends. The returns as reported in the morning seemingly from authentic sources were as follows: Marshall's maj. Lane's mat.

Electing Lane by a majority of 95 votes. Every ody believed the report, and all made up their ninds that as it could not be helped, all we had to do was to "grin and bear it." Last night, however, another face was put on matters. Thos. Smith, Esq., President of the Lou-isville and Frankfort Railroad Company, arrived from New Castle, Henry county, and stated posi-tively that Lane's majority was only 185 instead of 332 as before reported-thus electing Marshall by a majority of 52. That this is correct we do no hink there can be a doubt. Mr. Smith was in New Castle after all the precincts had been heard from and the votes counted and the result declared onfirming this statement and giving us the full rote of the county, but as there is only a thriceweekly mail, we will not receive the letter until

this evening. It may, however, be considered as a settled fact that Marshall is elected. The majority is shanne-fully small, but cannot refrain from giving three cheers for the result.

ELOUTH DISTRICT. - In this district the following within a few votes of the result for Congress: C. S. Morehead, whig, majority in Franklin 522; Woodford, 363: Fayette, 169; Bourbon, 158-

S. F. J. Trabue, Native American-Owen, 408; Scott, 116; Jessamine, 225-majority for Morehead Onto-First day .- For Congress: Johnson 565,

Peyton 268. Convention: Sterett 203, McHenry 380, Walker 204, Mosely 98, Maj. Johnson 5. LAUREL and ROCKCASTLE .- The vote for the Senate between Bruce and Jackson has been close-Bruce probably elected by a small majority. The vote for delegate to Convention, up to Tuesday night was: Moor, (whig) 346, Newcomb, (loco) 374, Brown, (whig) 368. Legislature: Langford, (whig) 159, Conelson, (emancipationist) 174. Scott-Official vote.—Morehead 617, Trabue 746-Trabue's majority 129. Convention: Dickerson 668, Johnson 767, Evan Stevenson, (emanci-pationist) 61. Legislature: Smith 817, Green 421, M. Stevenson 421.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9. district Stanton is elected by a majority of 400 to 500. All the pro-slavery candidates elected.

INDIANA, 4th district—Julian, free soil, 125 maority. Tenth district-Milgor electedwhig gain.

HOPKINSVILLE, Aug. 8. DEAR HALDEMAN: At the close of the polls in his county, all the precincts heard from, the vote stands this : Congress-James L. Johnson, Whig, Francis Peyton, Johnson's majority,

Convention-Nieman E. Gray, John D. Morris, F. G. Montgomery, E- A. Brown, W. C. Hewitt. Gray and Morris elected. Gray is Morris a Democrat, both pro-slavery. Legislature-D. A. Harrison, Whig, E. Wooldridge, "
R. W. Leavell, "
N. B. Parker, Dem.,

Harrison and Wooldridge elected.

owing as the vote of Nelson county at the close of dare not. lowing as the vote of Nelson country at the close of the polls Wednesday evening: Convention—Hardin 1323, Wickliffe 1055, Grigsby 894. Legisla ture—Riley 1289, Duncan 1206, Johnson 631.

Bourbon.—Messrs. Davis and Williams are elected to the convention, and Simms and Kennedy to the legislature. Linsay withdrew from the canvass the first day. Morehead's majority in the county (one precunct not heard from) 145.

Convention—Hardin own delegate to the Convention is a valence of the policy of the open class of the open class of the pro-slavery man, and is in favor of the open class of all subjects 'except slavery,' (Oh Democrac' on all subjects 'excep county (one precinct not heard from) 145.

Harrison.—Stanton's majority over Gaines 118;
Desha and Newell elected to the convention, and Thompson and Curran, Whigs, to the legislature.

GLARKE.—Huston's majority over Mason 529.—
Dr. Hood elected to the convention, and Dr. Hart to the legislature as he gained from every speech he mase.

Yet we conside the dict., he has been besten. Yet we conside the whole the hard force has been besten. Yet we conside the convention and property of the has been besten. Yet we conside the convention and property in the

GREEN COUNTY .is elected to the Le MEAD, OFFICIAL -John ton for Con-Poor 697, Farmer 579, Gr lerd, 978; Bexter, 942; Hill, 340. GARRARD, OFFICIAL- Congress nocrat, 348. pro-slavery, 920; Sartain, eman Boyle County. The following is the vote lose of the Pol EIGHT" DISTRICT Morehea 1. (W.) 5198 4646 M'Arthy, W W. Bickley, W. W. T. Casto, W. J. T. Sumrall, D. E. Whittaker, D. BRACKEN COUNTY .- OFFICIAL CONVENTION

TENTH DISTRICT.-The returns from all the coun ties give R. H. Stanton a majority of 498. The official vote may slightly change the majority. MERCER-OFFICIAL Wm. Daviss, (D.). Wm. A. Hooe, (D.). Election returns at close of last day in Book eastle and Laurel counties. Breck's en lority P. Bruce, for Sepate.... hn A. Moon, for Delegate

445 416 40 J. Langford is elected as Representative by of 950 or 1000) votes over T. J. Coneilso To addition to the intelligence published heretofore in our paper, the following returns we

LAUREL COUNTY

Newcum....

find in the Frankfort Yeoman: Delegates to the Convention ANDERSON-George W. Kavanaugh, L. BOYLE-A. Gallatin Talbott. W BRACKEN-William C. Marshall W. BARREN-John T. Rogers (W.) and Alauson rigg L. BATH-James M. Nesbitt. L.

CAMPBELL-John W. Tibbaits. CARROLL and GALLATIN-John T. Robinson, L. CLARKE-Andrew J. Hood W. FLEMING-Martin P. Marshall (W) and Samuel HARRISON-Lucius B. Desha and Hugh Newell, LEWIS-Larkin J. Proctor. W.

Madison-Squire Turner and William Chansult. MEADE-Thos. J. Goff. W. MONTOOMERY-Richard Apperson. W. OLDHAM-William D. Mitchell, L. OWEN-J. Howard Todd. W. PULASKI-Milford Elliot. L. Todd-Francis M. Bristow. W.

LINCOLN-John L. Ballinger. W.

WARREN-Chasteen T. Dunavan. W. WOODFORD-John L. Waller. W. WASHINGTON and MARION-William Medley, L. ANDDERSON-Thos. Hanks. L. BOYLE-Gabriel S. Caldwell, W. BRACKEN-Joseph Doniphan. W. CLARKE-Gen. Hart. W. FRANKLIN-James Monroe. W.

ESSAMINE-Joseph C. Christopher, W. Lawis- Fitch. L. MONTGOMERY-William F. White. W. Mason-Emory Whitaker (L) and William C. le Carthy. NICHOLAS-James P. Mstcalfe. L. OWEN-J. C. Glass. L. Scott-D. Howard Smith. W.

PROM PRINCETON. From the Louisville Courter.

PRINCETON, Ky., Aug. 10, 1849. EDITOR COURING—Sir—I take pleasure in send-ing you the returns of our polls, with that of some ew other counties around us: Caldwell county, Willis B. Machen, democrati and pro-slavery, 1039; Livingston Lindsay, Wilg and emancipationist, 438—Machen's majority 601.
For the Legislature, Robert A. Patterson, Whig. 792; W. W. Throckmorton, Whig, 402, W. B. Acre, Loco, 16—Patterson's majority 390.
In Christian county, Johnson 1001, Peyton 501 for Congress. For Convention N. E. Gray, Whig. 1062; J. D. Morris, Loco, 980; F. G. Montgomery, Whig, 763; E. A. Brown, Whig, 380. Legislaure, D. W. Harrison, Whig, 959; E. Wooldridge, Whig, 1019; R. W. Leavill, Whig, 372; W. B. Parker, Loco, 600. In Trigg county, Alfred Boyd, Loco, (brother of Lynn,) beats C. D. Bradley, Whig, 180 votes for Convention, and Stanly Thomas, Whig, beats—Landers, Loco, 27 votes for the Legislature. In Crittenden county, H. R. D. Coleman, democratical pro-players, in alcotted over A. M. Gillist.

and pro-slavery, is elected over A. M. Gillisa, Whig and emancipation. Marble, Whig, probably elected to the Legislature; he was ahead arm def ted over Dallam, whig, to the convention.

In Hopkins county, Arnold, democrat, elected over Miller to the Legislature, and Bradley, democration. He in Living ocrat, over Towns, whig, to the Convention.

609 is a shut clause man out and out.
The notorious (Snelson) Boyd is elected to constitute. NELSON.—The Bardstown Visitor gives the folwing as the vote of Nelson county at the above the fol-Our own delegate to the Convention is a warm

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, St. JOHNS, August 7, 12 M. Halifax at 12'o'clock this morning om Paris to the 26th, and London The July. The America will be a set hour on Thursday evening. Ragiand.

on to express the public sympathy with the now being made by the Hungarians, for the ment of their Independence, and urging on the English ministry the recognition of the recognition of the regression of the friends of Hangary appreciated their situation Some speakers, instead of mineing their expressions of sympathy, proposed to aid the Hungarian by taking arms against Austria. The scene which ensued baffles all description. The whole assemblage rose as one man and gave a war yell with tremendous force. The petition adopted by the meeting has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary.

Serious division exists in the ranks. A major ty of the Legislative Assembly—legitimatists— determined to recede from the ranks of the Bons-partists and Orleanists and form a separate party. Articles which of late appeared in the Legitima-tists organs, show the tendency of faction on the part of the Duc de Bordeaux; and to give token of the existence of an extensively organised Legiti-matist conspiracy, it is said that the troops ordered to embark for Italy, which order was counte manded after the announcement of the surrender of Rome, are now to embark for their original des-

The French Government received a telegraph dispatch dated 23d July, announcing the surren-der of the fortress Rastadt. Prince Prussia entered Restadt at the head of two regiments of Austrian and Bohemian troops. Accounts are confused and contradictory. It is admitted that the treacherous band in Crotia of Jellachich had been completelyde feated by the Maygars under Bem. It appears Bem crossed the Frouze cantons with 50,000 men, took the encampment of the Croats by storm, and after a series of conflicts which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of eterwardein and evacuate Beiska. The troops of the Ban dispitited by the defeat and diminished by sickness, made no headway against those who marched south. The Imperialists fear that Bern will enter Servia and Bonia. Ban has been driven ever the Danube into Servia. The Servian Chief Kinck Knanim, has been forced to leave his position at Titil. Gen. Hayman has gone with the third division to the support of Ban. Bem entered Zomber smidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of one hundred thousand men. a a bulletin from Prince Paskwich, published in the Weiner Zeitung, he gives his version of the sharp action which occurred on the 7th, at or near Waitzen, between Georgey and the Austrian Generals Sass and Ramberg. The bulletin states that on the 15th July, the Hungarians marched upon Waitzen, then occupied by a Russian regi-ment, which, according to former orders, fell back as the emeny advanced. At night, Georgey occu-pied a strong position before Waitzen, his army estimated at 43,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. He was attacked by the advance guard of Russians, under Sass, but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts made to dislodge him. The cannonade on both sides was severe. The Hungarian cavalry executed violent charges upon the Russian out-

On the 16th the main body of the Russian array was brought up, and on the 17th the main body attacked Waitzen. Notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town with the loss of two standards, two cannon, and 500 prisoners. In the course of pursuit it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged, and that the main army left that city. The Russians finally succeeded in stopping the progress of Dem-biski's army. He eventually felt back upon Waitsen. The body of the Bussian army meanwhile to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear, by which means on the 15th a great battle took place, which ended in the defeat of Dembiski's army, which ended in the taken his forces to the North, while Georgey had taken his forces to the North, and not to Comorn as was generally believed. It is thought Georgey will turn off to the East and The Austrian Commander-in-chief had advanced

with his main army to Pesch, leaving his main division in the Island of Holk, and the division decide on the performance of the promises which under Gen. Graff and Schleck are on either bank were made some days ago as to the proof of the under Gen. Graff and Schleck are on either bank of the Danube to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn under the military rule of Oudinot. Order and general tranquility prevails at Rome. Pope. His holiness still continues at Gaeta, but gunda beyond the fact that he will remain there until the cure, known. It is said he will afterwards pro eed to Rome in the full possession of both tem-

poral and spiritual authority. paid, but it is stated that Busch has agreed to rend his holiness ten millions without interest—the principal at the rate of half a million annually. The American Consul at Rome had not resumed his functions since the outrage committed on his consul after strongly protesting against the in- summer with a hear which throws the great dignity, withdrew.

Garibaldi was at Oieta, on the 17th, and levied he took up his position in the neighborhood of Fichali. The people were collecting in different parts of the country and forming bands of armed men, with the design of joining Garibaldi.

Additional Foreign News

Later intelligence by courier to the e ectric telegraph, states that the Vienna papers protest it ent that unless some diversion was made in ly crushed by the Hungarian army. The Ban had been driven back to Rumas, The rout of his army appears complete. The whole frontier towards Gallacia swarms with Hungarian irregular troops. The Northern Russian army has been m Transylvania is favorable to the Hungarians. 1849:-The London Herald says that rumors prevailed on the Paris Bourse that England and France had agreed to make joint efforts to put a stop to furthnostilities in Hungary, through mediation, and hat the rumor was taken up with satisfaction. impression prevails very strong in Paris that the Russians will repent the invasion. The effects of Georgy's splendid movements in breaking through the allied armies will have an immense

A dispatch dated Geneva 22d states that the French squadron set sail from Toulon to Gaeta to convey the Pope to Civita Vecchia.

The Kolner Zeiting publishes the following Bul-BRISTRITZ, June 26th .- We have taken Bristritz

o-day. No defence was made-they retreated-I will pursue them to-morrow.
BIESTRITZ, June 29th.—I have beaten the Russians-my outposts are at Backendauf. My maiden army fought seven hours with the Russian's lorse, and drove them back. P. S. My troops have entered Balendorff.

BEM. BIESTRITZ, July 2d .- I have for the fourth time Varsahelly. I hold the enemy in the defile of Borne without having had occasion to claim assistance. lance of our troops at Karlsburg.

LIVERPOOL, July 28th. ercial affairs during the past week have preted no new feature requiring particular remerk.—
ide prospects generally, continue to improve, rather erwise, and appearances indicate that business tinue active and healthy. Accounts from the afacturing districts continue satisfactory, and Cotton Woollen Goods fair. Business is going forward.—

bling houses are all closed on Sunday, and labor of all kinds suspended. Four churches have already been built. The suburbs of the city have the ap-pearance of a tented field, and San Francisco that of a beleasured too of a beleagured town, there being at least 2,000 cloth tents, large and small, belonging to companies and individuals standing in the vicinity. At the mines lynch law reigns supreme. Sailors are scarce, and wages are from \$100 to \$200 per month. Carpenters command any rate of wages they may

Heavy Defalcation---Bank of Missouri defraud-ed out of \$120,000--- Later from Chihushua and New Mexico--- The Palmyra Shooting af-fair, &c.

On Saturday last there was a discovery of a deficit in the Bank of Misseuri amounting to \$120,-700. The discovery has caused some excitement, though the solvency of the bank is not affected. On Friday evening, a heavy draft was presented by Page & Bacon, in paying which, the teller resorted to some boxes containing foreign soin.—
The boxes, together with others, had been laid aside for recoinage of contents, but the keys to the vault containing American gold, having been temporarily misplaced, these were resorted to.—On opening the first box, a bag of ten thaler pieces was missed; from another, a bag of Sovereigns was gone; and the teller gave information to the President, and the directors were assembled Saturday, when it'was discovered that from 33 boxes coin, which had all been counted and sealed up last March, amounting to \$120,700, had been abstracted. Only the foreign gold has been counted so far, but a thorough examination will be had officer of this government, civil or military, to use to-day, and it is thought the defalcation will not be found materially constrained by the defalcation will not isometric or the sound materially constrained by the sound material by the sound mat be found materially greater. Suspicion resting on the late paying teller, Nathaniel Childs, Jr., he was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$30, 000 until Wednesday, when further investigation will be made. Bail was furnished, but the accus-ed is not permitted to leave his residence. He has heretofore been universally esteemed, and was at the head of the Sabbath schools, andhas always been an officer of the bank since its foundation.

An arrival from Chihuahus of June 4th, states

An enterprise to invade

Independence of the U.S.

American people.

J. M. CLAYTON, Sec'ty of State.

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the

rangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have

been conducted with great secrecy, and the object

of the enterprise has been concealed even from individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient

evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the

invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the

Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations and to keep unsulfied the honor of the

Col. Benton and his Appeal.

The Whig papers of Missouri, pretty generally,

have been neutral in the Benton and Jackson con-

troversy now waging in that State, and have ex-

lent Whig paper, dissents from the general opin-

ion, and gives, in our view of the matter, good

two or three extracts from the New Era's article:

The issue presented by Col. Benton in this con

troversy is, first, opposition to the extension of any

more slave territory; secondly, opposition to Cal-houn and his Southern allies, the practical effect

solution of the Union; and thirdly, opposition to the

principles avowed in the resolutions of instruc-

tion passed by a mere majority of our last Legisla

From those instructions Col. Benton has ap-

pealed to the whole people of the State of Missouri, whose assent or dissent he asks, that he may conduct himself accordingly as one of the Senators

in Congress from this State. II, then, there was no

question of principle whatever involved in this

controversy, the very fact that one of our Senators

of party, their views as to certain great measures.

to come up for action at the next session, would,

our Senators by expressing ourselves, first, as de-

ositions, it by no means follows that we thereby

There is but two sides to each proposition, a right

is right or wrong in the course be is pursuing. We believe him to be right, and so believing, bid him

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. J. Hartstene

on the 4th. She left Chagres on the 29th ultimo,

making the run in six days and eleven hours. The

F. brings \$170,000 in gold dust, to various con-

signees in New York, and a large mail. There

were seven hundred persons at Panama, awaiting

transportation to San Francisco.

From a gentleman who came passenger on the Fatcon the New Orleans papers learn the follow-

The stories of Gen. Smith having to go on board

than could be anticipated. The gambling-houses are all closed on Sundays, and works of all kinds suspended, although labor is worth \$10 to \$15 per

and spends his money.

[From the Alta California, June 28.]

ing particulars:

God speed in his mission through the State.

whose principles would inevitably lead to a dis-

resident that the design of the expedition is an

By the President of the U. S.

Z. TAYLOR.

that the Indians were very hostile in that region, murdering the Mexicans and Americans wherever they could find an opportunity. The Governor has raised and sent out a party to meet the e emy, offering \$50 for every scalp taken. The Indians have entirely laid waste the State of Sonora, but the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in the control of the possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing nothing. They have entire in possession of the Government is doing not have a communication from the President at Harrisburg. Information has been for some time in possession of the Government is doing not have a communication from the President at Harrisburg. Information has been for the President at Ha ing off the stock and killing the inhabitants. This arrival came by Santa Fe, but brings nothing later from that place. Some U.S. troops were not from that place. Some U. S. troops were met on tributed, that arms have been provided, and ar the Si Marone, among whom there was some cholera. The cholera had scourged the Indians of the Arkansas dreadfully, and many hundreds had died. Intelligence from Palmyra, Mo., states that much feeling exists against Wise, who shot Hart for supposed seduction of his wife. He was under tion Saturday, but the result has not trans-Sixteen letters were to be read as having between Hart and Mrs. Wise. There is a owever, that some of those to Hart are from Mrs. Porterfield, of "Ned Buntline" notoriety .-They are said to be rich. Mrs. Wise's miniature nd in Hart's trupk. The slaughter of Har was done in a most terrible manner --- he was liter ally cut to pieces and when dying was derided and

Later from the Pistus.

St. Louis, August 11. Five incendiary attempts were made yesterday to burn the city. One was by fixing the steame and, but by a timely discovery the boat was The other attempts were in the Northern e city, two of which were in lumber yards. The cit is infested by thieves, who threaten to de An extra police force is talked of, Angus Independence, writes that 300 Camanche ed of cholers on the Arkansas. The dispersed, and gone south. These were ans who were feared by the traders. The gar, of the army, at Fort Laramie. There had been 45 cases and 7 deaths there of cholers. The health of emigrants was improving. They had gress of Demnck upon Wait
thrown away much preperty to facilitate their
march; wagons costing \$135, sold for \$5. Mr.
Roe, an emigrant from Wisconsin; was murdered came from Rambres, and its strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear, by days since.

ine trial in the "Abduction Case," at New of itself, require at the hands of the Whig press a Ories on the 2d. The free and candid expression of opinion. If this ex-pression is not given, and Col. Benton should act says: Orescent says: The testimony for the prosecution in the Rey af-

Spanish Consul's guilt. One ofth echarges was thus formally and directly made: "We now distinctly charge that Carlos de Es-

all public acts are rendered in the name of the pana, Consul of her Catholic Majesty, Isabella Se-Spain, did feloniously and wickedly procure, by the payment of large sums of money, sevbeyond the lact that he will tenam the deal and acconciment of the Queen of Naples, nothing et al individuals in this city to conspire with him seems known. It is said he will afterwards pro to abduct the person of Juan Francisco Rey, with the intention of placing said Rey under Spanish jurisdiction, which intention they carried out by chartering or engaging the schooner Mary Ellen. at all enormous rate to proceed thither under the control of Capt. McConnell, who cleared at the Custom-house, the better (we believe) to deceive, for the port of St. Thomas."

The man who gave this information wished, it

place and family by the French soldiers. The seems, to fill up his leisure mornengs during the low hoax," completely into the shade.

It has been stated throughout this affair, that a tribute of £2,000 on the inhabitants; after which Rey ran away from Cuba for a political offence.— The fact is that he committed a breach of trust, and was an accessory in an attempt to break jail.
All the political feeling which has been got up in
favor of Rey is a fraud upon public sympathy.—
An effort has been made to enlist our political feelings in behalf of a man who betrayed his employers, and was in turn forsaken by the men he had served at the risk of his life and character.

From the Louisville Courier. Fight with the indiane.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a French gentleman, formerly of this city, to his relatives residing here .impletely outwitted by Georgy. The latest news The letter bears date Fort Laramie, June 16th.

> You will be, perhaps, astonished at receiving this unexpected letter, but you will be more so this unexpected letter, but you will be more so a vessel of war, in consequence of a trouble with when you peruse its contents, and learn what has happened during so short a time. It is well said universally respected and very popular. The that "man proposes and God disposes," and when the proposes are good, and the inhabone has berely escaped with life, he was a solution of the contents of the happpened during so short a time. It is well said universally respected and very popular. The that "man proposes and God disposes," and when he can the content of San Francisco was good, and the inhabone has barely escaped with life, he may consider stants of the town much more orderly and quite himself very happy.
>
> To proceed then with my adventure:-

I left St. Joseph, as stated in my last letter, written from that place. For nearly 100 miles from there we made a good journey, though not with out the loss of 7 men. This is not to be wondered at for the road is strewn with provisions thrown out there from the overloaded wagons, besides the carcasses of horses, and bodies only half buried. All this combined with the intense heat and bad was enough to give the cholera to a horse.

After traveling 150 miles further, our company, which at its departure was 52 strong, found itself reduced to 28. Here falling in with another company in a similar plight, we united with them to protect ourselves against the lowal Indians, who from time to time shawed themselves are sent and the Malays. The market was overstocked with goods—dry goods and clothing selling for less than in the States. Houses and lumber were very high, and sold readily. A house that in the States cost \$400, and was forty by twenty feet, would sell for \$2,500, and would cost \$700 to put it up. from time to time showed themselves, and we once more numbered 60 men. We had been made ing unsold at San Francisco. Gold was plently aware by the wagons pierced by bullets, which we found on the road, as well as by the graves, that the company in advance of us had been attacked. Proceeding on we had a favorable journey till within 200 miles of Fort Laramie, having lost only 10 men, when, towards evening, and during a storm, we found ourselves assailed by the Indians. These we repulsed, killing a number of emment, and request admission into the Union. them, whom they carried off. I knew, however, that they had only drawn off to attack us again in greater force. I now requested the command to chills prevailing.
be given to me, at the first attack, and that I should The merchants at San Francisco were doing be allowed to act according to my judgment, which was agreed to. I immediately sent off after night one wagon loaded with the females and children,

Sailors were very scarce and wages were from There has been a moderate but steady business going forward in the produce market at full prices. The Money market is steady. American Stocks have conduced firm. U.S. 6 per cents., 109½, Pennsylvania 6's 81832.

Cotton—Fair Upland 5½d; Mobile 6½d; Fair Orleans 6½d and middling qualities 5½d per pound.

Cons. Market:—The current value is as follows: Western Canal per bbl 22a25s 11d; Philadelphia 23a25s; Bailtimore 81a21a 6d; Ohio 25a26s; Sour 22s 6da23s; Wheat 6s 4da8s 4d for United States Red; White and Mixed 5s but I obliged them to remain, and gave orders that they should barricade themselves behind the wagners 8d. The Principles of the Control of the

Proclamation by the President of the U. Sta There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression, by our citizens, upon the ter-

Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., four ladians made their appearance at the Indian store tocated on Pease Creek, kept by a Mr. Payne.—They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed hem that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported having large packs of trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce bing to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper. vent any aggression, by our citizens, upon the ter-ritories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this pro-clamation to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our reaty of obligations, that they will thereby sub-

he, together with a Mr. Whidden and a Mr. ject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will M. Colven, went into the house to supper, and the had scarcely taken their seats at the table Me sais. Payne and Whidden, and wounding Mc-Coa en in the shoulder. McColven sprang to a gus, which deterred them long enough for his we to catch up her child and rush from the offeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct .the territories of friendhouse, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they ran, wounding him and her both in the legs. They secreted themselves in some patly nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest de-gree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, mettoes and escaped.
A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, on the 19th, by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the East is in confusion, the settlers

and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of the nation, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their leaving as fast as possible. There is now not a coubt of this being a precon-cented movement of the Indians; and their evident country, to discourage and prevent by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every plan is to carry on the worst kind of

guerilla war. shment, every such offender against the laws Fo. t Dade, on Saturday night. This wants confir-It is reported that a family was killed near providing for the performance of our sacred obliga tions to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of August,

The following additional is from the Tallahase Sentinet, of July 31:-Gov. Moseley has received from Maj. Morris, commanding at Tampa, copies of dispatches sent to the War Department. These express an opinich against a general rising by the Indians, and siggests the probability that the outrages detailed a ove were committed by the same party which at acked the citizen at Indian river.

and will be dispatched, we understand, to the

SCENES AT SARATOGA. -BISHOP HUGHES AND HENRY CLAY.—It was intimated this morning that Bishop Hughes was expected to minister in the Bishop Hughes was expected to minister in the Catholic Church, which was thereupon well filled with an ususual audience, including Mr. Clay and his son, who walked there unaccompanied, and on, who walked there unaccompanied, and out much observation. After a brief service at the altar by the Priest, the Bishop took a seat on the platform in front, and read the conversation of our Savior with the women of Samaria, giving particular emphasis to that passage in the report of it by the Apostle John, in which she was told that God was a Spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and truth. In thus ingeniously seizing upon one of the most striking arguments of ante-epi copal divines, it was his purpose to show that the pressed a disposition to remain hands off in the conversation take for granted analtar and a sacrifice—divinely appointed forms and contest. The St. Louis New Era, an excel- means-and essential to divine worship. Every passage indicated the operation of a superior mind, deeply moved, yet always capable of mastering and sufficient reasons for its dissent. We give vindication of some fundamental tenets of episcoits own enthusiasm. It was, in truth, a most able pacy, which, if it did not wholly convince the understanding, at least won the admiration of the audience. I fancied that Mr. Clay, who listened with apparently wrapt attention, fully participated in the general feeling of applause. Before the concluding services were over, and while the Bishop and Priests were kneeling, Mr. Clay, be-ing apparently unwell, was conducted through the icel into the outer door of the vestry room by Dr. Bedford and his son. After a short pause he was conducted to his lodgings, somewhat over-come with the heat in a small and crowded house.

experiment of using brine of salt and water for sprinkling streets, had its origin in Syracuse, N. has asked of his constituents, without distinction Y. If such a practice could be made consistent with the public purse, its benefits are so obvious, that it should be adopted. The Syracuse Star

Cor. Newark Daily Adv.

what more pure, and destroys the effects of the decomposing matter thrown out. This alone is a great object gained; but in the second place, the the Senate during the ensuing winter. The Michihesitated in complying with the request of one of cidedly opposed to the extension of slavery another inch under any circumstances whatever; use of the salt water lays the dust effectually, and prevents it from being moved by the wind even after the sun has evaporated the moisture. The secondly, as being equally hostile against the sectional and disorganizing policy of Mr. Calhoun and all who approximate his views; and lastly, as against the spirit and tone of the resolutions of the salt forms a sort of mortar of the dust, and keeps it in a compact form. This will be seen more particularly by examining Willow street, through which the teamsters have been carting gravel to the mill pond site. Before it was tried, the dust make and the design of the distance and distance and the distance and the distance and the distance and last Missouri Legislature, which we regard as de-rogatory to the character of the State, and at war with the peace and permanency of our institutions.

But have a proposed and experience are proposed and permanency of our institutions.

Benton in opinion as regards all these three propbecome a partisan of his, and are under any obligation to support him in any other measure, political or local, that he may advocate or favor.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.-The Jackson Southfon of the 3d says: "The rains still continue, with occasional intermissions, every day. Pearl river is out of its banks, and has literally "taken to the woods." It is now higher than it was at any time during the and a wrong. Ne half house can be or has been constructed. And we do not believe, upon reflection, that a Whig paper in Missouri can be found that will refuse to say to Col. Benton whether he winter or spring, and affords splendid navigation for a medium class of steamboats. We notice, from our exchanges, that all the other streams in the State are equally swollen. The effect of these continued showers upon the cotton crop must be disastrous in the extreme. They have greatly impeded the progress of travel, particularly in those sections of the State where the rivers and creeks are not properly bridged. In the meantime, the health of Jackson and the surrounding country commander, from Chagres, arrived at N. Orleans was never better than at present."

> all the towns on the upper rivers. Some that were sorely afflicted a few weeks since are now repor ted entirely healthy, and the officers of boats down from the Illinois, Upper Mississippi and Missouri, yesterday inform us that at no town or landing on either stream did they hear of a solitary case. At Hermann, Jefferson City, Glasgow, and other towns on the Missouri where the disease proved quite fatal, health is again restored, and most of the inhabitants have returned to their avocations.

FROM THE VELLOWSTONE.—The steamer Tam erlane, from the mouth of Yellowstone river, reached port at a late hour on Wednesday evening. The Tameriane reached the mouth of Yellowstone river on the 21st of July. She remained there but two or three days, when she commenced her re-

other was expected soon to arrive there. There were about two thousand cloth tents about the turn to this city.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is said to exist town. The Americans residing in the city were mostly highly respectable. Occasionally there was some slight difficulty between the Americans and the Malays. The market was overstocked with goods—dry goods and clothing selling for less than in the States. Houses and lumber were very among the Indians, who are at continual war with each other. A few days previous to the Tamer. lane's errival at the Grosventres village, about twelve hundred Sioux had attacked it, but they were repulsed. The gentleman having charge of the American Fur Company's Fort fired his cannon upon the attacking party, which had excited their anger, both against the whites and the Grosventres. They have threatened to return with their full force and exterminate them. There has been much cholers among the Indi-

ans on the Platte, and numbers have died. St. Louis P.eveille, 10th.

large quantities of it were coming in every day.—
It was selling \$15 per ounce for cash, or \$16 in goods. The quantity of gold was considered inexhaustable. There were no troops in San Francisco, and none were needed.
On the 1st of August a convention was to be call THE CUBA ENTERPRISE .- We find the following in the St. Louis Republican, of Sunday last: in the St. Louis Republican, of Sunday last:

The papers of New Orleaus are silent about a movement that is going on in that city, which has, if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a military movement against some neighboring country, and is, for this reason, contrary to our laws. It is stated to us, that a company of fifteen hundred men is being enrolled in that city, who are to serve for twelve months, and to be paid \$1000 each, for the year. They are told that they are to fight, but have not been informed against whom their warfare is to be directed. It is said half a million of dollars are on deposit in the Canal Bank to use on the enterprise. Nearly the full There is a city government already established.

The health at the mines is bad, much fever and \$100 to \$200 per month. Almost every sailor that arrives, run away to the mines and works awhile, but soon returns to San Francisco, takes a spree, There were about one hundred vessels lying at San Francisco without crews. There would more specie be sent to the United States by the next English steamer.

In a finition of dollars are on deposit in the Cannal Bank to use on the enterprise. Nearly the full compliment of men has been obtained, and it is probable that developments will soon be made as to the design of the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gathe says: "It is the custom of the Parisian see to pay the most eminent political and litetary writers by the line—as the London newspapers do the scribblers of horrible murders and treadful accidents. Alexander Dumes has reselved as much as 1 franc, or even 1 franc 10 cents a line. Marast, of the National, used to get 10 sous (a shade less than 5d)."

Nobility Dring Our .- Galignani's Guide, (a French pamphlet) says that nearly all the vance on reviews this week of 50c to \$1. The sales at old Parisian families are extinct-all the old mo- Todd's warehouse have amounted to 65 hdds, which gold bility—and there are not a thousand persons at the following rates: Firsts \$4 60, \$4 75, \$5, \$5 25, who can recken their ancestors as far back as Sales at the Platestant at t Louis XIII. drie bin . glassi

Mr. Cobden says that Russia has an army on paper without a commisseriat, a navy without sailors, and a military chest without a farth-

in three days. suzy of saucas secon

great value to all chemists.

The London Patent Journal Informs its rea. ders that ivory can be rendered flexible by subders that ivory can be rendered flexible by subjecting it to the action of hydrochleric acid, and that M. Charriere, of Paris, the distinguished instrument maker, is constantly in the habit of employing this process in his work-manship. manship.

Hon. Aylett Buckner is without doubt de-feated in the Danville district. Caldwell's major-at \$12 per box. Sales of Banca block Tin at 27a29c. ity is reported to be quite large.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., has been appointed President of the Vermont Central Railroad, at a selsry of \$10,000. on w would birow und

DISTANCE TO THE SOUTH PASS.—A table of dis DISTANCE TO THE SOUTH Pass.—A table of distances to the South Pass is published in the last Glasgow Mo. Times. It begins at St. Joseph, and makes the whole distance 938 miles—"half way

M. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. to the Bay of San Francisco, and this the worst BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.

The St. Louis New Era says that, seconding to accounts received from above the Hemp Crope bids fair to be much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. In the estimation of competent judges there will be an average jyield. In Platte county they have stready commenced harvesting D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. their hemp.

COTTON GOODS.—Exports of domestics from Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky. Boston for July, 4,547 bales and cases; value \$196,416 20. Total value of exports since January \$881,450 83; same time in 1848, \$1,333,802 95.

The county of Kenton, (Ky.) says a Cincinnati paper, is authorized by the recent election. to subscribe \$50,000 to the Covington and Lexington Railroad. This will make the neat sum of THE U. STATES DISPENSATORY sington Railroad. This will make the near sum of \$150,000 by the city of Covington and county of Kenton, with the near little sum of \$200,000 raismany improvements. For sale by HECKWITH & MORTON,

Eight paper mills at Newton Lower Falls have stopped operations for want of water power, the streams having fallen so low in consequence of the drouth.

On Mr. Jefferson being presented at the French Court, some eminent functionary said to him-"You replace Dr. Franklin, Sirf" "I succeed Dr. Franklin," was the reply-"no nan can replace him!"

gan Legislature having instructed him to vote for the Proviso, he purposes waiting until that ques-tion comes up, when he will make a great speech against the Proviso and Col. Benton, and then r

The Oriental and West India Steam Packet Com-nany own forty atcomers, which cout, upon the average, \$250,000 each, aggregate cost \$10,000,000. They employ 2,000 sailors, and have sixty foreign establishments connected with the service. Their expenses are \$10,000,000 a year, of which only \$2,209,000 is covered by their receipts from Government for carrying the mails. Ten thousand persons in Southampton are more or less connect. persons in Southampton are more or less connected with and dependent upon this company.

A PLEASING INCIDENT .- Among the thousand to whom Father Mathew administered the pledge in the Catholic churches, at Boston last week, was the Rev. Caleb Stetson, a Protestant, who received it with all the solemn ceremonies ed in the case of Catholics, at his own request He said to Father Mathew that he could see no propriety in any person professing to be a christian recognizing the significance of the sign of the cross as an emblem of man's redemption.

ORITUARY.

DIED .- At his residence in Anderson county on Monday, July 23, about 5 o'clock, P. M., John Morgan, Esq., in his 71st year. He died of Cholera, the effects of which he

had labored under for some eight days. He was a native of Virginia; but had resided for some forty years upon the farm upon which he died. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, a

Dirp.—On Sunday the 22d day of July, about 7 o'clock, P. M., of Cholera, some twelve hours only after she was attacked, Mrs. Jann Morgan, consort of John Morgan, Esq., in her 56th year.

She was a devoted wife, a kind mother, and lived a most exemplary life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She has left a family of seven children, and many friends and acquaintances to mourn her death.

The Shelby News will please copy the above obituaries.

these staples has been limited, and the market is quite pieces and soils, which were sold at the same quotations The receipts this week amount to 1637 pieces and 1566 colls. The shipments were 660 pieces and 730 colls.—
The stocks on hand are 6602 pieces and 9074 colls. COAL AND WOOD-No prospect of receipts of Coal being entertained, holders have advanced their rates, and we quote retail sales of Pittsburgh at 14c. Sales of Wood from wagons at prices ranging from \$1 40 to \$2.25

a Sugar, in bases, we quote at 7a90 Plantation we quote at 23a9ic, with sales of 76 bbis at 9ic, and sales at 25c. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 26 se, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 61a7c, for good lots. Receipts this week none. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales

the stock of good qualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to 5a5jc. Receipts none.

HEMP—We quote limited sales of dew-routed Hemp from stores at \$130 per ton. Receipts this week 242

TOBACCO-We remark a decided improvement in the market as regards receipts, sales and demand. The better grades, however, are scarce. We notice an ad-Sales at the Planters' warehouse of 17 hhds at price ranging from \$2 75 to \$4 80.
VEGETABLES—Sales of 900 bbis Potatoes for si

ment at \$1a\$1 06 per bbl. Sales of Onlons at \$1 40a\$1 WHISKY-The demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices have been uniform this week at 194c for raw at the wharf. We quote rectified from stores at 19c. Eighty Polish refuges have been ordered to Receipts this week 789 bbts. We hear of sales of Peach quit Paris within twenty-feur hours, and France Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old peach are at Paris within twenty-feur hours, and France at three days.

Scientific Intelligence.—It is stated that a

do 1154; 2000 Ky 6 105; 5000 Ind int imp 1847, 43; 5000 Penn b 60 87

IKON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE-Wequot lots at 444 1-16s. The stock is fair with no receipts.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. Dasw, Richmond, Va. Ray, J. Dickey, Heinpin, Ille.

J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.
GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.
C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y.
D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Roches HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigus, N. Y. Brown & Williamson, Commercial I Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

WM. GARNETS, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARRLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

PROF. MILLER'S WORK ON HUMAN

PARTURITION. DRICK REDUCED TO \$2 50. All orders at BECKWITH & MORTON, At Maxwell's old stand

LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION. PRICE \$3. Our country customers who failed to get a copy of the first edition, can now be sure of getting it by addressing BECKWITH & MORTON, 532 Mein street.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ begs to announce to the to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her leisure hours to the instruction of a few ladies vote her leisure hours to the instruction of a few ladies Singing and on the Place Forte. Parties particulars can assertained correctly only at her house on Walnut street, fifth house east of the

at her house, on Waln Aug 4 TWO delightful rooms can behad with board at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, f application be made soon. ALso-Several gentlemen can be ac

dated with or without rooms. | jy 21-tf TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. HE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in No vember next under the direction of the following

eulty, vis: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Prin Pharmacy.

James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur-Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and tice of Medicine.

Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

Hanry M. Bulint, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a full course is \$106, invariably in advance. The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$6. The Disecting ticket \$10 The Graduation Fee is \$25. Boarding and lodging from \$2 00 to \$3 00 per week.

KOBERT PETER, M. D.,

Dean of the Eacuity.

Lexington, Kv., July 21, 1849.

true friend, and a good neighbor. He was extensively known in Kentucky, and has left a large family and a great number of friends to mourn his loss.

DEARC-FORTES.—We have just received an in voice of Piano-Fortes, new and beautiful patterns which in addition to our former stock, renders our assortment one of the most complete and varied ever of former to the Western public. We have now in store—

1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Piano-Forte;
2 plain

40 7 do do; extra finished

very superior do 64 do plain square tablet do 64 do round cornered do 6 do Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Plamoulded loss. moulded legs;
plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs;
finely finished mahogany 6 octave Plano-Forte;
plain square do 6 do de,

plain square do 6 do de bese Piano-Fortes are sold at New York manufa Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Music instruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the large asortment of abeet Music to be found in the West.

PETERS, WEBB & CO.,
Music and Book Dealers,
Next to Bank of Louisville.

E. H. STEARNS. CHAUNCEY CARPENTE PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL STEARNS & CO. LARGE amortizant of PLOORING, SHELVING WRATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly of

WEATHER-BOARDING, PLOORING, & June 28-tf of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, or any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, dec., promptly attended to.



IN QUART BOTTLES FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Scientific Intelligence.—It is stated that a Mr. Frankland has made a discovery of what he calls ethyl, or the base of ether; and it is thought that this base will tend to the elucidation of many involved questions connected with the phenomena of etherification, and will prove of great value to all chemists.

Scientific Intelligence.—It is stated that a French Brandy \$1 25aigs per gallon. Common Brandy 25c nate Cutaneous Eruptions, or Ring's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate national per gallon. French Brandy \$1 25aigs per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The ratesto New Orleans have advanced to 36a37c for pound freights—to Yazoo river none. Hay per ton \$10; potatees per bbl 62c. No shipments to Pittsburgh or St. Louis. To Nashville pound freights 30a to Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

Tours the provided and a constitutional Disorders, &c.

Thus Medicine has acquired a very evigoded and accounted and a constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and esablished reputation wherever it has been used, base stirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy ha alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of heraditar disease, with swollen glands, contracted sineus, and The scrofulous patient, covered with ulders, loathson ndreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessly fo years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rhoumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circula-tion, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly ten tify to the efficacy of this mestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestimable value. The afficted, and those whe have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader is called to the following stonishing cure, effecte b the use of Sands' Sarsapa

been afflicted for the last five years with Scroinia, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the pro-

the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Discosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, is Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it. and was able to work in the commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here, anto affixed ray name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Go., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 10 so symptoms of a return, and her health still contingood, July, 1848.

Measrs, Sands .- Gentlemen-leonsider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in refere to the great benefit I have received in the cure of ar

my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitro acid, and the cavity or internal ulter was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy reiner by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no rehef from what had been done, and feeding I was rapidly getting worse. I almost desnaired of recovery, and considered

what had been done, and recting I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testumonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep scafed character of my disease, avaluated in vary decided change. Considering disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over elevuntil the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I there gore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I laken any since. Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and It eet myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ledies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as staled above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan st. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the lavor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the citicacy around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now yell convinced that, without any exception, it is the sarks of the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the again one of 'nostrums and nostrum-venders,' that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, less we jeopardize our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard theremark which we have made above.—Hartford Review.

SORE THROAT.

e following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsin, &c., and recently an af-

BAILSYSPERG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846.

A. B. & D. Sarbes-Before I commence ur Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were aimost paron; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had cough, and there were frequently weeks toget ag your Sa

LOUISA R. BEVAN. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

imost despairing of ever stopping the discharge

The following testimonial to the value of the Sara illa, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 78 rienced, and from the information ed from a member of persons of his have used your Saraaparilla, I ha but that it is a most valuable surelline, and that the numerous certificates you have no effect of its efficacy are fully sustained by exprenence, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stage in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I will all who are affected by disease to become acquainted with the kryl-cacy and rower of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Cacimati; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia., and by drugg t generally throughout the United States and the Canadasa Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1848—1veow

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118 Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, et every variety manufactured, which they will sell whether and retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1868.—tf.

WOODKUPP & McBMIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS. enti no sand Declers in siciu THE DEA BEAWGEST SEED

- The vital elements of all things gifted With promise or with truth, By God's own hand benignantly are lifted
- O then, with gentle reverence, surrender The wish to interfere, Behold the miracle, devout and tender, But enter not its sphere!
- Childhood, with meek intelligence, appealing When guardians annoy, As gush the sympathics its life revealing, Asks freedom to enjoy.
- Genius, by graceful way wardness, achieving its claim the boon to share,
 A parrow doom in Fancy's world retrieving. Expands untrammeled there.
- The throes of nations plend that right be The Present grapple fairly with the Past, For Liberty's pure zeal if unmolested Will triumph at the last.
- Profane not Love in its divine seclusion; If true, its hope is sure, Born to weak hearts it is a chance illusion.
- That value would endure. For all things destined to survive, engender Their own progressive life, And Truth, forsaken by her last defender,
- Yel conquers in the strife. In its dim crypt of mould the seed implanted
- Will germinate and spring.
 Polecd in her exure realm the lark undaunted Excitingly will sing! The prayer of wisdom in these later ages
- is for wachartered right To turn, at will, her own elected pages, With unimpeded sight.
- To their own law abandon all things real. Nor, with incessant care, Strive to conform to thy perverse ideal

What God created fai Graham's Magazine.

Experiences of a Barrister.

THE WEIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In the month of Feb uary of the year following that which witnessed the successful establishment of the claim of Sir Harry Compion's infant son to his magnificent patrimony, Mr. Samuel Ferret was travelling post with all the speed he could command towards Lancashire, in compliance with a summons from Lady Compton, requesting. in urgent terms, his immediate presence at the castle. It was wild and bitter weather. and the roads were, in many places, rendered perseverance; and, spite of all elemental and postboy opposition, succeeded in accomplishing his journey in much less time than under the circumstances, could have been reasonably expected. But swiftly as, for those slow tunes, he pushed on, it is ne. to put the reader in possession of the cir-

who, it was now supposed, saust be conthe furtherance of her own vile purposes,
cal panics. It is grounded on the princihad determined to keep her, that although
out of place at the time, she devoted all
right to inquire, through the judges of the
the blankest bewilderment! m ans favorable to the character of her the savings of her life, between eighty and superior courts, by what authority his or her subject is held in constraint. It issues, length gasped Mrs Brandon, fiercely adsin literative again the self, if possible, advised, could be best obtained of the lord affidavit, averring that to the best of the lord affidavit, averring that to the best of the lord affidavit, averring that to the best of the lord affidavit, averring that to the best of the lord affidavit, averring that to the best of the lord affidavit. lunade. The men who had been ques conscience, in order to change the custody it is of the essence of the proceeding, that and carried off to a spunging-house; and that toned were informed that only the castle of the pretended lunatic. The affidavits the person alleged to be suffering unlawful unless you pay the money, or file bail, she servants cou'd be allowed to search for the filed in support of the petition were, how- constraint should actually be brought be- will, to-morrow be lodged in jail,' replied ed to drive on; but the wheels had not made half-a dozen revolutions, when a loud shout at some distance, in the direction of the lady Compton, Susan was taken into her in this case such a proceeding would be allowed. It was quite obvious, therefore, that suffocated with laughter at the success of in this case such a proceeding would be allowed. were beg d ra idly forward, and ere more Brandon's son.

wild expression of her countenance—was scrupulous relative, quite calm, when Mr. Indeed! Samuel Ferret made his wished-for appear. Yes, Miss Dalston with Sir Jasper's el-Her s ster was more collected: 'Viciet,' she ance on the scene of action. instantly remonstrated, 'do not permit this Long and anxious was the conference brutal violence.

·What r

Curade till the morping.

girl in the carriage; (she had fainted) 'and tell him that if he has really any legal claim to the custody of this unfortunate 'By the by, I will just step and speak to person, he must prefer it in the morning."

Immediately on arrival at the castle, the escaped prisoner was conveyed to bed, and medical aid instantly summoned. When restored to consciousness, whether from the effect of an access of fever producing temporary delirium, or from confirmed mental disease, her speech was altogether wild and incoherent-the only at all consistent portions of her ravings being piteously-iterated appeals to Lady Compton not to surrender her to her aunt-in-law, Mrs. Brandon, of whom she seemed to entertain an overpowering, indefinable dread. It was evident she had been subjected to extremely brutal treatment-such as, in these days of improved legislation in such matters, and greatly advanced knowledge of the origin and remedy of cerebral infirmity, would not be permitted towards the meanest human cate female. At length, under the influence of a composing draught, she sank gradually to sleep; and Lady Compton naving determined to rescue her, if possible, from the suspicious custody of her relatives, and naturally apprehensive of the legal difficulties which she could not doubt would impede the execution of her generous, if somewhat Quixotic project, resolved on at once sending off an express for Mr. Ferret, on whose acumen and zeal she knew she could place the fullest reli-

Clara Brandon's simple history may be child of a Mr. Frederick Brandon, who, a widness in the second year of his man-Elms, a handsome mansion and grounds minutes at the latest. which he had leased of the uncle of the That's a good creature; and, Susan, tune, between two and three thou, and say to the turn, just beyond the first turn pounds per annum, chiefly secured on land, pike.' Susan nodded with brisk good huto his daughter; appointed his elder brothmor, and disappeared in a twinkling. er, Major Brandon, sole executor of his dangerous, and almost impassible, by the diffing snow. Mr. Ferret, however, pressed onwards with his habitual energy and ed onwards with his habitual energy and The lady, a woman of inflexible will, con- journey to the metropolis. siderable remains of a somewhat mascu- Mr. Ferret, immediately on his arrival cessary i should anticipate, by a brief pe- band's junior, held him in a state of ted with his usual minuteness and precision officer, 'when you are used to it. It is my riod, his arrival at his destination, in order thorough pupilage; and, unchecked by him, as many of the foregoing particulars as he unpleasant duty to arrest her for the sum had occasioned the hur- fair or foul means, a union between Clara to me. For the rest I am indebted to sub- writ, issued at the suit of one Susan Hopried and pressing message he had received. and her own son, a cub of some two or sequent conversations with the different ley. Two days before, as Lady Compton and three-and-twenty years of age, whose sole parties concerned. her sister, who had been paying a visit to object in seconding his mother's views upon Mrs. Allington at the Grange, were returning home towards nine o'clock in the even- According to popular surmise and report, adopt?' in z, they observed, as the carriage turned a the young lady's mental infirmity had been I wish you to apply, on this affidavit, Compton Park, a considerable number of endured at the hands of Mrs. Brandon, the body of Clara Brandon. Judge Bailey the officer, holding the door open. lighted lanters berne hurriedly to and fro with a view to force her into a marriage will be at chambers at three o'clock: it is 'But she's a person of unsound mind, in various directions, by persons apparently she detested. The most reliable authority now more than half-past two, and I can be for the truth of these rumors was Susan off on my return by four at latest.'

So are most people that do business with ascrazy niece had escaped from her uncle's She had been discharged about six months you and he shall be leaghed at for our house: and aithough traced by the snow- after her master's decease by Mrs. Major pains.' tracks as far as the entrance to the park Brandon for alleged impertinence; and so had not yet been recovered. Mrs. Bran-thoroughly convinced was Susan that the ciendum, I had better explain to the nondon had offered a reward of ten pounds to soon-afterwards alleged lunacy of Clara professional reader, is the great prerogative whoever should secure and reconduct her was but a juggling pretence to excuse the writ, the operation of which is sometimes home; hence the hot pursuit of the figitive, restraint under which her aunt-in-law, for suspended by the legislature during politi-

were beg d ra idly forward, and ere more Brandon's son.

of all lunatics—of a ward of alleged distance had e apsed, the carriage On the following morning the patient ordered intellect—was clearly legal, at least 'Well, sir, what do you think now drew up within a few yards of the hunted was much calmer, though her mind still prima facie so, and not to be disturbed un- writ ad sub? grl and her captors. The instant it stop. wandered somewhat. Fortified by the au- der a habeas ad sub. at all events. be I, Clara Brandon, libeating herself by a thority of the physician, who certified that 'Perhaps so,' replied Ferret quite cooly looking as serious as I could, that yours is freezied effort from the rude grasp in which to remove her, or even to expose her to agshe was held by an athletic young man, itation, would be dangerous, if not fatal, termined to try every means of releasing have put it to is an abuse of the writ; that sprang wildly towards it, and with passion. Lidy Compton not only refused to deliver the unfortunate young lady from the cruel the arrest is consequently illegal; and that a judge would, upon motion, quash it with The young man, a son of Mrs. Brandon's allow these to see her. Mrs. Brandon, in ridan of an auntin-law. She is no more costs. by a former husband, immediately re-seized a towering rage, posted off to the nearest really insane than you are; but at the same 'To be sure he would: who doubts that? her; and with there violence endeavored to magistrate, to demand the essistance of time so excitable upon certain topics, that it peace-officers in obtaining possession of the might be perhaps difficult to disabuse the Clara Brandon is safe beyond the reach of the peace-officers in obtaining possession of the might be perhaps difficult to disabuse the carriage-door, which she clutched with des. person of the fugitive. That functionary chancellor or a jury of the impression so all the judges or chancellors that ever wore perate tenacity. The door flew open, the would, however, only so far comply with industriously propagated to her prejudice. horse-hair, and that everlasting simpleton of sudden jerk disengaged her hold, and she the indignant lady's solicitations, as to send struggled vainly in her cap or's powerful his clerk to the castle to ascertain the reason of young Burford's addresses, though sancgrasp. 'Save me! save me!' she frantically son of the young lady adetention; and when tioned by her father: you know the Bur- I take to be the real essence of the thing, exciaimed, as she felt herself borne off. - his messenger returned with a note, enclos- fords! You who are, they say, as kind and good ing a copy of the physician's certificate, he of Grosvenor as you are beautiful and happy, save me peremptorily decided that the conduct of East India director?' from this cruel man!'

Lady Compton, inexpressibly shocked by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by the cruel man by the cruel man by the cruel man by the piteous spectacle presented by the cruel man by t unhappy girl—her scanty clothing soiled, in a condition to be moved. Things were it, how this flying about the crountry puts Rev. Mr. Derwent at Brompton. You disarrayed, and torn by the violence of her struggles; her long flaxen tresses flowing disorderly over her face and neck in tanguard but for an irrepressible nervous dread dishard read the role has all the role has a struggles; her long flaxen tresses flowing disorderly over her face and neck in tanguard but for an irrepressible nervous dread dishard read the role has a struggles; her long flaxen tresses flowing disorderly over her face and neck in tanguard but for an irrepressible nervous dread case. Well him: he is an intelligent, high case. Well him: he is an intelligent, high case. Well him: he is an intelligent, high case. By the way, I am mu ch deceived the role has a solution to be the country puts one out! I thought some one I had kidnap one out! I thought some one I had kidnap one out! I thought some one out! I thought some one out! I thought some one out! American vessel will be ready to sail for New Orleans; you must go in her. Go! I will take case. Well him: he is an intelligent, high.

The soldiers bathed his feet with their tears, led dishevelment; and the pale, haggard, of again falling into the power of her un-

which Mr. Ferret held with his munificent client and her interested protes ...gnt has she or any one to in- client and her interested protegee, if con- more to the purpose. A fine young ference with us?' demanded the young man ference that may be called in which the enough, and sufficiently rich too'— savagely. 'This girl is Major Brandon's astute attorney enacted the part of listener savagely. 'This girl is Major Brandon's ward, as well as niece, and shall return to her lawful home! Stand back,' continued he, addressing the servants, who, at a gesture from Miss Dalston, barred his proture from Miss Dalston, barred his protuct from Miss Dal Force her from him! exclaimed Lady constitute with a legally-appointed guardose not wish to be pestered with any architecture of the constitution of the custody of his ward. And yet gument on the subject. Be it so: it is your have discovered, by means of their own the cently! I will be answerable for her safe. And now, as it is just wonderfully-penetrative sagacity, that Clara but hower aswerful and determined, the grievous outrages inflicted upon the fair. I ran it over. Rather loss e this, Mr.

By the by, I will just step and speak to apply for it.' this Susan Hopley, if your ladyship can inform me in what part of the lower regions am likely to meet with her?'

'Let me ring for her.' 'No, if you please not. What I have to ask her is of very little importance; still, to summon her here might give rise to surmises, reports, and so on, which it may be as well to avoid. I had much rather see her accidentally, as it were.'

'As you please. You will find her somewhere about the housekeeper's apartments.

You know her by sight, I think? Perfectly, and with your leave I'll take the oportunity of directing the horses to be

'Susan,' said Mr. Ferret a few minutes

afterwards, step this way, I want to have posure. being, much less a tenderly-nurtured, deli- a word with you. Now, tell me are you goose enough to expect you will ever see Justice Bailey. Miss Brandon was accomthe money again you so foolishly threw into panied by her uncle, his wife, and a solicithe bottomless pit of chancery?"

Of course I shall, Mr. Ferret, as soon as ever Miss Clara comes to her own. She terfere in the matter. The poor girl was mentioned it only this morning, and said dreadfully agitated, but kept, nevertheless,

'You are a sensible girl, Susan, though you did go to law with the lord chancellor! I want you to be off with me to London; and then perhaps we may get your money sooner than you expect. 'Oh, bother the money! Is that

want me to go to Lunnon for?" Mr. Ferret replied with a wink of exceeding intelligence, that Susan at once and, followed by her husband and the soliriage, had since principally resided at the declared she should be ready to start in ten

late Sir Harry Compton. At his decease, there's not the slightest occasion to let all which occurred about two years previous to the world know who's going to run off with poor Chara a escape from Confinement, as you, it may be as well for you to take your ly pale, and the most piteous expression of ust narrated, he bequeathed his entire for | bundle and step on a mile or so on the road,

An hour afterwards, Mr. Ferret was or will, and guardian of his child; and in the his way back to London, having first imevent of her dying before she had attained pressed upon Lady Compton the necessity her majority-of which she wanted, at her of immediately relieving herself of the father's death, upwards of three cars-or grave responsibility she had incurred towithout lawful issue, the property was to go wards Major Brandon for the safe custody to the Major, to be by him willed at his of his ward, by sending her home immedipleasure. Major Brandon, whose physi- ately. He promised to return on the third service in the East, perhaps both, had mar- inflexibly silent; and he moreover especiried late in life the widow of a brother ally requested that no one, not even Miss officer, and the mother of a grown-up son. Brandon, should know of Susan Hopley's

line beauty, and about ten years her hus- in town, called at my chambers, and relaand thought proper to communicate

pad, and in answer to the servant's inquistion, but who had lived for many years with tonishment. 'Why, what end can that anries, it was replied that Major Brandon's Mr. Frederick Brandon and his daugiter. swer? The lady will be remanded, and

o the present opportunity to obtain a per- chancellor; and proceedings were accord- belief of the deponent the individual sought social interview with the real or supposed ingly taken before the keeper of the king a to be brought up is illegally confined; and Miss Clara Brandon is arrested for debt, missing person, either in the park or shrub. ever, so loose and vague, and were met fore the 'queen herself;' that is, before one the unmoved man of law. beries; and that if there, she would be taken with such positive counter-ellegations, that or more of the judges of the court which Bail! money! How are we to do either care of, and restored to her friends in the the application was at once dismissed with has issued the writ, who, if they find the de- in London, away from home?' demanded morning. The coachman was then order costs; and poor Susan-rash suitor for tention illegal, the only question at issue the Major with, for him, much emotion. the or ject of the chase. The horses Clara had been forcibly rescued from Mrs. the lord chancellor, the ex-officio custodier must have been-when Ferret, in exuber-

Of Grosvenor Street you mean-the

dest hope.'

'You don't mean it?'

he as only one against a score, and helpless girl reclining beside her—whose varying check and meek suffused laborers on the Compon estate, and spite of his furious ellorts, and menses of and vengeance. Clara was torn from him in a twinking, and nimeel hurled with some at twinking, and nimeel hurled with some to the prostrate on the road. Do not a safe result. At length a ray of light, and hard the man,' said Ledy Comp. I define the greeous outsages inflicted upon the fair. I ran it over. 'Rather loos e this, Mr. Intelligence will repose it will do.'

I ran it over. 'Rather loos e this, Mr. Intelligence will repose it will do.'

I ran it over. 'Rather loos e this, Mr. Intelligence will repose it will do.'

I when a score, but I suppose it will do.'

'Your son is French also?'

"Your son is french also?'

vit quite so closely as if he thought counsel with the secret. had been brought to chambers purposely to The whirligi

'Cautious, Mr. Ferret! Well, come along due season its destined revenges. and I'll see what I can do.

The writ was obtained without difficult ty; few questions were asked; and at my re- cious treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Derwent; quest the judge made it returnable immediately. By four o'clock, Mr. Ferret, who could fortunately sleep as well in a post-thority to be thoroughly re-established. chaise as in a featherbed, was, as he had The day following that which completed promised himself, on his road to Lancashire once more, where he had the pleasure with the necessary authority, had the pleas of serving Major Brandon personally; at ure of announcing to the relict of Major the same time tendering in due form the Brandon (he had been dead some months, one shilling per mile fixed by the statute and to her brutal son, that they must forth as preliminary travelling charges. The with depart from the home in which they, to vituperative eloquence showered upon Mr. the very moment of his announcement put to. 1 must be in London by noon to- Ferret by the Major's lady was, I after- thought themselves secure; and surrender morrow if possible; and away Mr. Ferret wards heard, extremely copious and varied, every shilling of the property they had so and was borne by him, as I could easily long dreamt was their own. They were believe, with the most phitospohic com-

In due time parties appeared before Mr. tor; and spite of everything I could urge, for both their lives, proffered by Miss Bran the judge, as I had forseen, refused to in- don, was eagerly accepted; and they returnshe was sorry she could not repay me at her eyes upon Mr. Ferret, as the source once.' around her, effectual succor was sure come. As for that gentleman himself, he appeared composedly indifferent to the proceedings; and indeed, I thought, seemed ever sprinkled at a font: none of which de rather relieved than otherwise when they lightful results, if we are to believe Mr. air of triumphant disdain and pride. Miss dum. Brandon looked round for Ferret, but not perceiving him-he had left hastily an instant or two before-her face became dead. nopeless despair I had ever beheld broke from her troubled but singularly-expressive eyes. I mechanically tollowed, with a naif-formed purpose of remonstrating with Major Brandon in behalf of the unfortunate girl, and was by that means soon in possession of the key to Mr. Ferret's apparently inexplicable conduct.

The Brandon party walked very fast, and I had scarcely got up with them as they were turning out of Chancery Lane into Fleet Street, when two men, whose vocacation no accustomed eye could for an instant mistake, arrested their further progress. 'This lady,' said one of the men, slightly touching Miss Brandon on the shoulder, 'is, I believe, Clara Brandon?'

'Yes she is, and what of that, fellow? demanded the Major's lady with indignant

'Not much, ma'am,' replied the sheriff's of eighty-seven pounds, indorsed on this

'Arrest her!' exclaimed Mrs. Brandon; 'why, she is a minor!'

'Minor or major, ma'am, makes very lit tle difference to us. She can plead that hereafter, you know. In the meantime, sharp angle of the road leading through brought about by the persecutions she had for a writ of habeas ad sub., to bring up Miss, please to step into this coach,' replied

our establishment,' responded the imperturbable official, as he shut and fastened the door 'Here is my card, sir,' he added, addressing the attorney, who now came up. 'You see where to find the lady, if her friends wish to give bail to the sheriff, or, what is always more satisfactory, pay the debt and costs.' He then jumped on the box, his follower got up behind, and away drove the coach, leaving the discomfited Major and his fiery better-half in a state of

'The meaning, my dear madame, is, that

rk, followed by a succession of piercing service; and it was principally owing to her together fuile, as the detention in the house of her guardian, under the sanction, too, of for the night—about ten o'clock, I think it if you had died on the battle field, but here—oh!

'Why, I think, Mr. Ferret,' replied I

whatever the big-wigs may decide about the

'I suppose the plaintiff soon discharged

her debtor of custody?" Without loss of time, you may be sure principled man; and I have no doubt that, under his and Mrs. Der went's care, all trace of Miss Brandon's mental infirmity will Everything happened as Murat had foretold disappear long before she attains her major. A severe example was given to the regiment, ity mext June twelve-month; whilst the lib. and Napoleon thanked Murat for having sacrificed only three men. The Emperor was happing They don't all events, and that is much eral sum per month which Lady Compton ly deceived, and never became cognizant of the

him.

three months are past, the same enrprising

emed to have broken upon the troubled lordship may not then scrutinise the affidal ry only, save of course to the few intro

The whirligig of time continued as eve to speed on its course, and bring round in The health, mental and bodily, of Miss Brandor rapidly improved under the kind and judiand long before the attainment of her ma her twenty-first year, Mr. Ferret, armed

prostrated by the intelligence, and prove as mean and servile in the hour of adversi ty, as they had been insolent and cruel in the day of fancied success and prosperity The pension of three hundred pounds a year ed to the obscurity from which they had b

accident emerged. About six months afterwards, I had the pleasure of drawing up the marriage settlements between Clara Brandon and Herbert Burford; and a twelve-month after, that of standing sponsor to one of the lustiest brais terminated. I could not comprehend him. Ferret, would have ever been arrived at had Mrs. Brandon, the instant the case was de- not he, at a very critical moment, refused cided, storehed Clara's arm within hers, to take counsel's opinion upon the virtues, and, followed by her husband and the soli capabilities, and powers contained in the citor, sailed out of the apartment with an great writ of habeas corpus ad subjicien-

The following lines, by Mrs. Joseph C. Neale are very pretty, and to many will be truly affect

The nursery was darkened, Though soft the sunlight fell, And there were trifles gathered Playt ings upon the carpet,
And dainty little shoes,
With snow-white caps and dresse
That seemed too fair to use.

A lady stood beside them. A lady stood beside them,
An 1 yet no look of joy
Shone from the eyes, bent downward,
To guide her sweet employ;
She gathered up the laces,
But tears were trembing there,
And they had dimmed the brightness
Of robes once purely fair.

The half-worn shoes she presse The rich-wrought coral trembles
Within as wild a clasp.
Well may the room b darkened,
Well may the lady weep—
The little couch is empty,
The child wakes not from sleep.

And soon these graceful tokens
Her hands must lay aside,
While each recalls some memor
Of love, and hope, and pride.
For fair had been the flower.
That faded in the Spring,
And fondly to her darlings

Faintly as some soft echo, That low caressing note

Around her seemed to float.
Ah, no! the dreary silence With keener pang was felt, And by the couch deserted In agony she knelt. Peace comes to thee, young mother,

Peace to thy bursting heart, Now even while its throbbings Seem rending it apart. 'Tis true Death's kiss fell coldly Upon thy child's fair brow, But o'er thy pathway daily

THE RUSE DE CUERRE.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF MURAT.

munity broke out in one of the regiments stationed at Livourne. Napoleon, when he heard of it, determined to make an example of the offenders, and commissioned Murat to punish the ringleaders.

the seditious regiment to parade to the place; he ded by the Emperor to punish them for their mis man in the regiment shot. The force of his gentures and language, coupled with the authority of his name, caused the men to submit at once. They became greatly alarmed, threw themselves on their knees before him, and prayed for mercy; but he was inflexible. He ordered the regiment to be confined in the citadel until the day apiers sent deputations continually to Murat, beseeching him to intercede for them with the Em-The victims were soon designated, and their exclose prisoners. In the middle of the night, the three soldiers, who were to die the next morning, were sent for by Murat. When they came, he

'You will be shot to-morrow. I hope you will endeavor, by dying bravely, to remove the stain from your names. I will promise to convey you last wishes to your parents. Have you thought of your mothers? Tell me! (Sobs choked their unhappy men!-go! I will send you a priest to tiful veils of the future and of the past. offer you the consolations of religion. Think of

As they were going out, he called them back.

ou be honest men?" 'No, we want to die,' answered one of the sol diers! 'we deserve death-let us be shot!

But if I do not wish you to die, will you still ay so? I have never shed blood but on the field of battle. I have never ordered my own soldiers to be shot at, and I do not wish to have you killed, for you are Frenchmen, and my brothers, although criminals." The soldiers could not restrain their tears.

ommitted a great crime, but as you seem so penitent, I will spare your lives. You must, how-ever, be considered dead, especially by your own regiment. To-morrow, before day, you will be conducted to one of the gates of the town, there fall as if dead; your regiment will then pass by. As soon as the last file has turned into the cross in a cart and carry you to the country; there you Miss Brandon, I may tell you, is with the will find some sailors' clothes and one thousand francs for each of you. You must secrete your-

not revealed till after his death. In the fall of '31, a young man, who was

Napoleon, (surrounded by laurel branches,) and numerous engravings of his principal battles.

"It seems," said the young hunter, "that my good star has conducted me to the house of my

"Your son is French also"

"Yes, sir," replied the old lady hesitatingly;
"he has been established here for a long time, and thanks be to God he has not repented it.—
That woman is his wife. We live respected not cease to bleed of its deadly wound,

struck with his figure, and was so much move that he could not speak. However, at length

name, your figure""My friend," interrupted the

man, "that is the only question which I cannot answer. I could easily deceive you by giving you a false name, but I prefer to be silent.—However, although I refuse to give you my own,

an I ask your name?"
The farmer sighed, but did not answer. "It seems says the young man, that you "Yes, sir the name I bear is not my own; bu what good will it do you to know it? Here I am called Claude Gerard.

"At all events," said his mother, "it is not necessary for the young gentleman to imagine that my son has disgraced his name; there are "It is so with me," said the hunter, I do not wish to tell my name except to those who de-serve it—but as I believe you are worthy people, I will tell you. I am Achille Murat, the son of

the King of Naples." Claude Gerard and his mother fell on knees and wept. The Prince, seeing them weep, knew not what to think of it. Claude as soon as he could speak, showed the Prince a portrait of the King of Naples, and cried—
"Behold this, my benefactor and the guardian saint of this farm—your glorious father; I owe ail to hum—he saved my life."
"On the field of battle?" asked Prince Achil-

demed to death. Two comrades as guarty myself were to be shot with me. We were out to the gate of Livourne; we were shot at-we fell. It was your father who arranged all we fell. It was your father who arranged and but he tired me very much, although mis, with his money I came to America. This but he tired me very much, although mis poor woman nearly died with joy at receiving sister once repeated to me seventeen things wishes for the life, my goods, my arm, they are all at his service.'

Why does every beautiful spring evening,

each melting song, each overflowing joy, ask of us, Where is the beloved soul to had almost said, without number, the co which thou mayest communicate and impart thy delight? Why gives music to the storm-agitated heart but greater waves instead of repose, as the ringing of bells multitudes from America, which Miss Edgedraws down the thunder-storm instead of worth said was a fetter-writing country removing it. And why is it that on a fine, clear, quiet day, when thou canst overlook the entire painting of a landscape, the oceans of flowers undulating upon it, the downcast shadows of clouds flitting from hill to hill, and the mountains, arranging themselves like shores and walls around our flower-circle, why is it that then a voice incessantly calls within thee-"Ah, behind those swelling mountains, behind you clouds everything they could think of 'A lin reposing upon them, there dwells a happier sixpence, your honor, just for the honor and fairer land: there dwells the soul thou seekest, there the heaven lies nearer to the earth!" But behind those mountains, and ing, that you mightn't dirty yer glove with behind those masses of clouds, an unknown and mistaken heart is likewise sighing, bit of bread, or anything to stop the hunger looking over towards thine horizon, and thinks, "Ah, at yonder distance I might, the horses were about to start, an old crone perhaps, be happier."

There are men who regard heaven but as the organ keys of earth-the soul as the waiting officer of the body; they wage wars, not for the sake of the wreaths of the oak, than Hannah More-and with more than but to win its acorns and its soil as a booty; Hannah More's vivacity of manner, he they prefer the prosperous to the meritori- face was pale and thin, her features irregu ous-the success to the purpose; they respect lar; they may have been considered plain poetry, philosophy, and religion, but only leven in youth; but her expression was so as means to an end; they respect riches, the benevolent, her manner so entirely well statistical prosperity and health of their bred-partaking of English dignity and country, but as ends; they honor pure math. Irish frankness-that you never thought ematics, but only in its impure (mixed) her, in reference either to plainness or bear applications to factories and armies; the ty; she was all in all; occupied, without is sublime science of astronomy is only im- tiguing the attention; charmed by her ple portant in so far as it can convert guns into sant voice; while the earnestness and in pedometers and guide-posts for pepper. that beamed in her bright blue-very bluemgleaders.

Murat soon arrived at Livourne, and ordered to them but an inviting ale-house sign for ed—her words were always well chosen

I know the Germans; like metaphysi- gramnatic; she knew how to listen as well cians, they wish to know everything from as to talk; and gathered information in the bottom, very accurately, in large octavo, manner highly complimentary to the society with no excess of conciseness and with a of which, at the time, she formed a par few citations. They rig out an epigram while listening to her, she continually a with a preface, and a love-madrigal with a called to me the story of the fairy whose table of contents. They determine the lips dropped diamonds and pearls whenever course of the zephyr by a sea-compass, and they opened, the heart of a girl by comic sections. Like Miss Edgeworth was remarkably net peror. They seemed so penitent, that at last merchants they mark everything with capi- and particular in her dress; Murat sent them word that if they would select tale and prove everything with capi- hands were so very small a tals, and prove everything like jurists. The hands were so very small as to be membranes of their brains are living memo- childlike. I once took a shoe of her's the mean time, the rest of the men remained wands and pedometers. They cut asunder sioned me to procure her some shoes the the veil of the nine muses, and measure the and the people insisted I must require then hearts of these girls with compasses, and 'pour une jeune demoiselle.' their heads with a gauge.

> which lives a soul we love; the walls that keeps a sort of shop for that business inclose it look at man with an enchanting part of Locust St. A man in the dress tenderness, and hang before him like beau-

Take a bit of ice, a bit of heart, a bit of wit, a bit of paper, a little time, a little in- oldest and most wonderful monkey ever cense, mix it and put it into two persons of this region, drove a hard bargain with the rank, and you will get a very good specimen of French love, a la Fontenelle.

When man has nothing more to love. then he embraces the sepulchral monument of his love, and grief becomes the object

The hands of friendship are stretched out towards each other, and seize each other, and even in another life they will still cling together without seeing corruption.

who have none, and loquacity among the

mountains can only be seen on mountains. The Britons, Gauls, and Italians, are

men-the Germans are citizens. The latter earn their life, the former enjoy it. The Dutch are a cheaper edition of the Germans, printed on ordinary paper, and without

Oh rest, rest, thou evening of the soul, dandy.'

In the fall of '31, a young man, who was hunting near New Orleans, was ovevertaken by that ever remaineth by the side of the urn bie.

That's what I'm puzzled about the puzzl

where he is about to enter into the realm of unknown beings, does man fully feel how much he loves such accordance of the grave, Mrs. Darbie, becoming suspicious, drag hurry. Mrs. Darbie, becoming suspicious, drag det the monkey out, stripped off its artificial fire ged the monkey out, stripped off its artificial fire to the monkey out artificial fire to the monkey off its artificial fire to the monkey out artificial fire to the monkey off its artificial fire to the monkey of the m of unknown beings, does man fully feel how much he loves such as are already compatrict."

"Ves, sir," replied the old lady, "we are French people. My son is in the garden; I will call him," she continued.

"Your son is French also?"

how much he loves such as are already known to him, who suffer like himself, who die as he does.

you have read yoursell versa, never begin thought yourself

I have beard from Mr. neard it with regret, in whi ticipate) that Miss Edgeworth ter, 'to be delivered after her deal which she requested that 'no life miswritten of her, and that none of her le might be printed."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Miss Edgeworth suffered bitterly dur Scott's illness; she talked much and rowfully, about both him and Captain I Hall. 'People will overtask thems she said, in the very teeth of ext even Sir Walter knew that he was d ing himself; he to'd me that four

MACKISTOCH AT BREAKPAST. 'One thing I must tell you,' she excl d, after she had been turning over ser of Sir Walter Scott's letters. must tell you: Sir Walter Scott was aln the only literary man who never tired me Sir James Mackintosh was a clever talker.

CORRESPONDENCE

he said worth remembering one morning at

'Miss Edgeworth's collection of graph letters was by far the most interest ing I ever saw-Sir Walter Scott's were Baillie, Miss Seward, with Mrs. Hofland. Mrs. Grant; packets of foreign letters, and

BIT OF A NEWSPAPER.

On returning to Dublin from Edge worthstown I was convinced of the truth Miss E.'s observation [of the growing hab of thinking of the people.) While wait ing for change of horses at Maynooth, the carriage was, as usual, surrounded by be gars, one after another; they begged Ould Ireland and good luck: 'It's only in half of that, or a four penny bit. I'd be av them mane ha'pence; 'Maybe ye'd have a of the children, my lady; and at last when exclaimed, "Ah, then lave us the bit of newspaper itself, to amuse us whin ve're

her manner of expression was graceful and

A most extraordinary swindle was pl

that the sailor was not much accust

late each other on a purchase which pron much emolument. The wonderful beaut the purposes to which monkeys' tails are usually applied. The beast was partly clothed, as monkey intended for public exhibition commonly are this age of refinement, when even a monkey more a contract will accord by the tolerated.

will give a hundred,' rejoined Darbie, sees him he wont stand for any price. Taciturnity is best learned among men "Why then you're an old fool, observed arbie, 'to think of selling the cretur for a

great man only can see great men; as jerk, when to the amszement of both the old re ple, the appendage was loosened from its of attachment, and remained in Mr. Darbie's

'Stop, my dear,' said Darbie, 'don't you know that a monkey without a tail is a greater curiosit than a monkey with a tail? He'll fetch \$25 money than a monkey with a tail?

on that account, for we can put a false must on him and dress him up to imitate a Chesus thou quiet Hesperus of the weary heart, that ever remaineth by the side of the ture to eat? inquired the considerate Mrs. Date

'he'll net eat vegetables, I reckon.'
'He won't eat meat,' said Mrs. D.
'No, I rather think be will not,' s Yes I will, Massa; I eat anything, for I'm med